The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1887.

The Week.

THE platform of the Virginia Democrats on the debt question is, as the whole party's attitude has persistently been since the entire State succumbed to the demoralizing influence of Mahoneism, disgracefully wrong. It is interesting to see the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Mr. Barbour, appearing before the Convention, and declaring that while the dishonest Riddleberger settlement of 1883 must be adhered to, he is in favor of having the Federal Government assume a part of Virginia's debt burden. The arguments which he advanced in favor of this proposition are nearly or quite identical with those set forth by Mr. Blaine in his 'History,' and it is quite possible that it was from this source that Mr. Barbour drew them. On the question of repudiation, in fact, there is practically no difference in the attitude of the two parties in Virginia. Both are as hopelessly demoralized as they can be. The plank in the platform which is devoted to the tariff question is that fine old panacea for all social and industrial ills which has so long done duty in literature of this kind. It calls for a "revenue requisite for the support of the Federal Government by a tariff upon imports, limited to the necessities of Government economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive interests at home, the development of our material resources, and afford just compensation to labor, but not to foster monopolies." No human being can object to a tariff of that sort. It is the very one that the whole world has been in search of these many years.

The amount of comfort and hope which the Republican newspapers are getting out of the Kentucky election is so great that in some instances it amounts to an assumption that the fate of next year's Presidential contest has been settled in favor of the Republicans. It is claimed by one organ that a similar reduction of the Democratic majorities throughout the solid South would transfer Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina to the Republican column, giving the Republican Presidential candidate the benefit of their electoral votes, making, with Kentucky's, a total of 54, though the organ in its zeal says the total would be 64. This threatening break in the solid South is alleged to be due to the spread of protection sentiment, combined with the disgust of hungry Democratic place-hunters. And all the basis there is for this imposing edifice of hope is the fact that several thousands of the Democrats of Kentucky, knowing that their ticket was certain to be elected, did not take the trouble to go to the polls.

It will be some days before the exact dimensions of the majority against prohibition in Texas will be known, but, however large it may be, it does not mean the end of the agitation. The Prohibitionists are bent upon getting their theory incorporated in the Constitution, and they will not be discouraged by their present defeat. Meanwhile, the agitation is temporarily transferred to Tennessee, which holds a special election upon a similar amendment on the 29th of September. If the Prohibitionists had succeeded in Texas, there would, we fancy, have been little doubt of another victory in Tennessee; as it is, the chances are against them. Mississippi will very likely be the next scene of an amendment struggle, the recent Prohibition Convention in that State having resolved to seek from the next Legislature the submission of such an amendment.

We point out elsewhere that, if Georgia should pass the law making it a crime to teach white and black children together, she would only be half a century behind Connecticut in her legislation to break up the Prudence Crandall school for colored girls in that State. The Boston papers show that Georgia is only forty years behind Massachusetts in the arguments by which she justifies her proposal. In 1845 the School Committee of Boston, being petitioned to abolish the separate public schools for black children, refused, in a report which strikingly resembles that made by the committee of the Georgia Legislature which recommended the passage of the Glenn bill. "The distinction," they said, "is one of races, and not of colors merely. The distinction is one which an all-wise Creator has seen fit to establish. No legislation, no social customs, can efface this distinction." The committee also held that "the less the colored and white people become intermingled, the better it will be for both races," and advanced the other familiar arguments of the Southern whites. It was not until 1855 that the separate-school system was abolished in Massachusetts.

Mr. G. W. Curtis began his speech before the National Civil-Service Reform League at Newport with a quotation from Lincoln, in one of his debates with Senator Douglas in the year 1858: "With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed." This maxim serves to explain to a large extent the failure of civil-service reform, if it has failed, under Mr. Cleveland. Public sentiment has not been up to the mark. It never is, in the beginning of any reform, for if it were up to the mark, the reform would be already accomplished. It would then be easier to be a reformer than not to be, just as it is easier now to be an anti-slavery man than a pro-slavery man, although it was not so when Lincoln debated with Douglas, and still less so when Garrison established the *Liberator*. It is the duty of those in high places, of those who have acquired large influence, to use their talents, their position, their influence to create so far as they may the public sentiment without which nothing can succeed. This may be done by both precept and example, but especially by example. The question is, whether President Cleveland's example has been upon the whole towards the creation and upholding of such a public sentiment. We think that it has been so, and in this view Mr. Curtis coincides. But Mr. Curtis insists upon the largest possible measure of adherence to right paths, and in this he is right. If the apostles are not firm and true, where shall the neophytes be found? If those who have to deal only with principles come short of the commandments, what chance will there be for those who are ever in close contact with the enemy? We do not say and we do not believe that there was any excuse for the appointment of such fellows as Higgins and Rasin in Baltimore, or for many other plain deviations from the path that the President laid down for himself before he assumed the reins of office; but we think that civil-service reform has gained more from Mr. Cleveland's Administration than from any other since the reform came to be talked of as a political issue, and we agree with Mr. Curtis's hopeful view for the future. And especially do we agree with him that the plain, unvarnished truth is the only tale that disciples of the civil-service reform can deliver to each other or to the country.

The Mayor's action in directing that the office of Chief of Bureau of Elections be placed within the competitive division of the civil service, is most commendable. It is universally admitted that this action is a deadly blow to John J. O'Brien's chances for reappointment. Not even his most devoted friends pretend that he could pass an examination for the place. He has held the office for three terms (nine years), and his doing so has been a public scandal. In 1884 he succeeded in getting the Republican Legislature to pass a special act exempting the Chief of the Bureau from the Civil Service Law, but it is held that this does not apply to his successor. O'Brien's term expired on the 13th instant, and his successor will have to be chosen by the Police Commissioners from the three applicants passing the highest examination. It is hinted that, since the Police Board is equally divided in politics, two members being Democrats, and two being not only Republicans but fellow-Boys with O'Brien, a deadlock will follow, and that thus O'Brien will hold over. There is some doubt about his being legally able to do this. It is greatly to be hoped that in some way the city will be rid of him. The impropriety of having the bureau which is in charge not only of the official election machinery, but of the election returns, in the hands of a man of O'Brien's character, is too obvious to need argument. His own party will no longer trust him with its campaign funds, yet it asks to have the city trust him with its election returns.

A grave defect in the management of the Signal Service is again exposed by the recent announcement that Sergt. Cole, who has been for six years in charge of the Boston office, had been unexpectedly and summarily

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ordered to pack up and go to Portland, Me. Mr. Cole is a man of unusual natural qualifications for his work, who has devoted himself to its duties with the greatest assiduity, and won the respect and commendation, not only of the business community, but also of the scientists of Boston and Cambridge, who have been closely associated with him. His experience has rendered him capable of far better service than any new man could possibly render, and every consideration of the public interests dictates his retention in his present place as long as the Government can avail itself of his uncommon talents. That such a man should be subject to arbitrary removal and degradation—for the Portland office is both less important and less lucrative—shows the injustice of the anomalous system which places a service so essentially civil in its nature under the control of the War Department. The business exchanges of Boston and leading scientific men have interested themselves to secure a revocation of the order for Sergt. Cole's removal, and it is to be hoped that they may be successful. However the case turns out, it ought to result in strengthening the demand for a change in the relations of the Signal-Service Bureau, which shall put an end to the possibility of such outrages.

Senator Blair of New Hampshire is diligently engaged trying to "work up" public sentiment in favor of his educational subsidy scheme, and he has been very anxious to secure the endorsement of his own Legislature. Resolutions commending the scheme and urging Congress to pass it were accordingly introduced by one of his friends, with the expectation that they would be readily passed; but the Committee on National Affairs, after careful consideration of the subject, has decided, by a vote of seven to three, to recommend their indefinite postponement. This is a hopeful sign of a change of public sentiment since the character of the "Bill to Promote Mendicancy" has been exposed, and the wisest Southern educators have announced that they oppose further agitation of the subject.

The *Tribune* has been asking the opinion of Grand Army posts as to various pension questions, and among others as to whether they favor a service pension—that is, a pension to every soldier who served in the Union Army, whether he was at the front for four years or never got beyond the recruiting camp; whether he is now a millionaire or a tramp; whether he is vigorous or broken down in health. The replies show that the Grand Army is fast becoming unanimous in favoring this scheme, which was formally taken up by the State Encampment of Massachusetts three years ago. Among all the posts reporting we find but one which says "No" to the service-pension question—Frank Post of Greeley, Kan.—and unfortunately this post forfeits the credit which it might otherwise claim by favoring the wild scheme for an equalization of bounties, and the still wilder scheme of paying veterans now the difference between the value of greenbacks and gold during their term of service a quarter of a century ago. In most cases the replies state that the post is unanimous in favor of service pensions, these being some of the expressions used: "Unanimously yea"; "Yes 17, no 1"; "Yes, a clear vote"; "Yes, unanimously." "Not less than $8 a month" is the lowest sum proposed by any post, while the feeling appears to be growing in favor of $12 a month, and a post in Traver, Cal., wants $12.50 a month, or $150 a year for the rest of his life to every man who was mustered in. The *Tribune's* investigations leave no room for doubt that the Grand Army is already a machine for the procuring of pensions, and that it is fast becoming a machine for demanding pensions for every soldier, on the threat that "the soldier vote" shall be cast against any Congressman or President who opposes the scheme. The *Tribune* has done a great public service in bringing out these facts.

The determined attitude of the United Labor party against Socialism is creditable, but it is difficult to see where the line is to be drawn. If all advocates of socialistic doctrines are to be excluded from membership, how are Henry George and Dr. McGlynn to remain? Not only are their land theories pure Socialism, but the utterances of both men have at times been as thoroughly socialistic as those of any of the avowed Socialists whom Mr. George is expelling with so great a show of virtue. Indeed, Mr. George's nomination for Mayor originated in one of the worst hot-beds of Socialism which we have had here, the Central Labor Union, and it was from the same element that he drew his most active support in last year's campaign. Nothing, for example, could be more purely socialistic than McGlynn's well-known apology for killing the Czar, or his other declaration in favor of the assumption of all landed property by the State without a dollar of compensation to its owners. For George and McGlynn to turn Socialists out of their party is, in fact, as absurd as was the recent professed determination of McGlynn to bring suit against the Archbishop under the conspiracy law, on the ground that his excommunication amounted to a boycott. McGlynn apparently forgot for the moment that he belonged to a party which believes boycotting to be a sacred and inalienable right of every American citizen.

John Swinton has suspended the publication of the newspaper which he modestly named after himself, and the reason he gives is lack of support. He says he has sustained a heavy loss on every issue during the four years of its existence; that he "has been wrecked by this paper and in the labor associations, wherewith I have sunk tens of thousands of dollars, all of it out of my own pocket." This is a sad record for an apostle of Labor who started out with the avowed purpose of "Preparing the Way for the Establishment of the Natural Rights of Man: (1.) His Right to a Footing on the Earth; (2.) His Right to Labor; (3.) His Rights to the Fruits of His Work." The task was a self-imposed one, but was undertaken by Mr. Swinton with great enthusiasm and unbounded confidence. All that was necessary for its success was for Labor to come forward *en masse* and subscribe for the paper. This Labor declined to do. As weeks rolled on and the subscription list failed to swell, Mr. Swinton became more and more radical in his views on Labor. Some of his speeches were as socialistic and revolutionary as those of the most extreme German Socialists. At Labor's public meetings Mr. Swinton was received with uproarious applause, and there was hope that in time subscriptions to the paper would come in. But at this point Henry George appeared. Labor at once turned its back on Swinton and *Swinton's Paper*, and followed Henry George and his paper. The proposal to abolish poverty appears to have been more enticing than the proposals to establish the Rights of Man.

The "crank," Mooney, who attempted to set fire to the steamer *Queen* last week, had evidently been a close reader of the *Tribune* as well as the *Irish World*. He was an agent of some kind for the latter paper, and large bundles of it were found in his room. The language of his proclamation closely resembles that which both these Blaine organs are accustomed to use in their utterances concerning the course of the Cleveland Administration on the fisheries question. Both have repeatedly denounced the President and Secretary Bayard as too weak to use the powers conferred by the Retaliation Act of the last Congress, and have time and again spoken of the State Department as being more English than American in its sympathies. Mooney declares in his proclamation that the conduct of the Canadian officials towards American fishermen has been disgraceful and malicious, and that "there is no suitable means of redress which can be expected from any long-eared President associated with such a Cabinet, the majority of which are very extreme Anglomaniacs, and therefore more English than the English themselves." This is exactly in the tone of the comments of the Blaine press. We do not for a moment suppose that the Blaine editors had any idea of exciting anybody to burn a ship loaded with people, when they reeled off their ridiculous partisan tirades day after day; they were trying to gain votes by showing what a very different course would be followed if he were in the White House. But the danger of that kind of writing always is that some weak brained creature may take it in earnest, as Guiteau did, and as Mooney has done now.

The habits of the mackerel are not more remarkable than those of the gallant fisherman who pursue them. A few years ago these wanderers of the deep abandoned the three-mile limit and took to the broad ocean, with such unanimity and persistence that the fishermen said that they wanted nothing from Canada or Great Britain or anybody, and that they would be thankful if Congress would annul the Washington Treaty so far as they were concerned, and remit them to their rights under the Treaty of 1818. In this they were accommodated. But now the mackerel have changed their minds and run in shore again, the fishermen naturally following them. The right to fish within the three-mile

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limit was conferred by the Washington Treaty, but was not included in that of 1818. To be caught fishing in those waters is to forfeit one's boats as well as one's catch. So when a couple of seining parties belonging to the schooners *French* and *Argonaut* were plying their vocation within a mile and a half of Prince Edward Island (according to the *Tribune's* report at the time of the occurrence), and when a Canadian cruiser went in pursuit of the seining parties, the schooners, although they were outside of the three-mile limit, made for home as fast as possible. Having arrived at Gloucester, they have reported to Capt. Babson, President of the Fishery Association, that their seining parties were at least four miles from shore, and that an excellent judge of distances has found other testimony which convinces him that the seizing of the seining parties of the *French* and *Argonaut* was a new outrage; for if they were really outside the three-mile limit, the Canadian cruiser had no right to molest them. Might it not be added that if they were outside the limit, the schooners to which they belonged had no right to abandon them to the enemy? Why does not the President of the Fishery Association give us his opinion of the two captains who had so little consideration for their own rights and their own men that they surrendered both without even making a protest against the seizure?

A great many inexplicable things happen in Wall Street, and one of the most common is a general fear of impending chaos at a time when the conditions of business, and earnings, and crops, and the foreign exchanges, and the money supply are all encouraging, so that nobody can put his finger on any general and wide-reaching fact that threatens the prosperity of the country. It is easily understood that "depression" results from the imagination of traders quite as often as from facts of an economical character; but when the street retires to a cave of gloom without any real cause it generally invents one, just as a hypochondriac sometimes imagines that a wart on his nose is the beginning of a cancer that is soon to terminate his life. Wall Street, being in a melancholy mood without good reason, found its wart in the Ives Stayner syndicate, and has been giving so much attention to the excrescence that it has been unable to see any considerable part of the heavens or the earth for some weeks. Whenever anybody asks why stocks go down, or why money is hoarded, or why new enterprises are not taken up, the answer is that everybody is waiting for the Ives-Stayner syndicate to carry out their "deal" or collapse. It seems to be considered immaterial which of the two alternatives happens, but until one of them does happen, everybody must clutch his pocketbook and hold his breath, and keep his eye on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

Now, what is the importance of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad to the money market, or to the stock market, or to any market having its nerve centre in Wall Street? What would be the consequence if this precious thing were carried off by witches in the night time and nothing left of it but a right of way? The common stock of the company is between three and four millions; there may be perhaps as much more of the preferred somewhere. We know that something less than $2,000,000 of the latter is in the hands of Mr. Robert Garrett, which he claims to hold as winnings in a game of forfeits played with Ives & Stayner, and that the latter have brought a suit to recover it. There may be some other small amounts of C., H. and D. preferred pledged for other "deals"; but when it is all reckoned up, it is such a wart, compared with the Ossa of general finance in Wall Street, that we can only wonder how it has come to fill so large a part of the field of view, and absorb the attention of so many people whose sense of perspective is commonly good. Probably the explanation is, that the human imagination is always most powerfully affected by the unseen and the unknown. An idea has got abroad that the Ives & Stayner syndicate have borrowed a lot of money on collaterals that cannot be realized on; but whether the amount so borrowed is a few millions, something near the value of the railroad regarded as an investment, or whether it is pretty much all the money not in the Sub-Treasury of the United States, is the question. Here is abundant room for play of the imagination. Here, probably, we find the importance attached to the doings of a pair of small financiers whom nobody knew six months ago.

The text of Jules Ferry's speech, at which Gen. Boulanger took such offence that he thought it fitting to challenge the former to fight a duel, has been variously reported by cable. It has now come to hand in the French papers, and we subjoin the passage which so effectively pricked the inflation of the ex-Minister of War:

> "If we are to believe these new patriots, patriotism is not only the monopoly of one party, but it is the exclusive property of certain groups, of certain sections, of the party; and all who do not think like them, all who refuse to substitute in the management of the greatest interests of the country the irresponsible impulse of mobs for the free and reflecting action of the constituted authorities, and all who do not adore their idols, and do not rush with them behind the chariot of a café-concert St. Arnaud—all these are classed indiscriminately as the party of the foreigner."

St. Arnaud was a promoter of the *Coup d'État* of Napoleon III.

Milan Obrenovitch's recent change of Ministry, abrupt, unexplained, and apparently unprovoked as it was, has been a perplexing puzzle to the political press of Europe. Why should a Servian King known to be odious to Russia, and under the protection of Austria-Hungary, suddenly dismiss an obsequious pro-Austrian Premier and replace him by the chief of the Russian party—a cunning statesman, repeatedly tried and found wanting in fidelity to the dynastic interests of his master—and that at the very moment when the Czar has turned his back in disgust on the Slavic States of the Balkan Peninsula? The theory that Ristitch, in order to return to power, had promised Milan to carry through the divorce of Queen Natalie, which his predecessor, Garashanin, had been loath to do, has found no support in what has since transpired; for the Queen, semi-Russian by parentage and wholly Russian in her sympathies, has been allowed to return from the Crimea—whither she had gone to lay her national and personal grievances before the Czar—to the court of the fickle Obrenovitch. Nor is Ristitch's ambition so low as to admit of a solution of the Belgrade mystery so derogatory to his character. An entirely different solution has finally been offered, though not avowedly, by King Milan himself, in an interview arranged with the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*. It is this: His Majesty is anxious to unite with his Servian crown that of Bulgaria, and a new policy under the lead of Ristitch is to promote this object. The interview was a distinct announcement of the candidature. It was ably done, considering the difficulties of the case, for Prince Ferdinand of Coburg-Gotha has just been elected Prince of Bulgaria, and the Servian candidate less than two years ago wantonly assailed the independence of that country and was shamefully beaten.

The substitution of Ristitch for Garashanin, the King explained, did not signify a change in his relations to Austria-Hungary and Russia. He had hastened to Vienna to dissipate that false impression. His was a purely national policy: "Servia must become quite independent and self-supporting." Garashanin had to go because popularly suspected of subserviency to the Hapsburgs; Ristitch would avoid the suspicion of favoring bondage to the Romanoffs. But the Balkan States are too weak to guard their independence; their rulers, necessarily leaning upon one mighty empire or the other, fall victims of national discontent: "In Servia, Milosh deposed, Karageorgevitch deposed, and Michael assassinated; in Montenegro, Danilo assassinated; in Greece, Otho deposed; in Rumania, Prince Cuza deposed; in Bulgaria, Prince Alexander deposed"; he himself felt to be in danger—the difficulties of his position (he frankly admitted) being aggravated by serious domestic dissensions. As to Bulgaria, he did not believe that Prince Ferdinand's election would be sanctioned by the Czar, nor that Ferdinand would go to Bulgaria without the Czar's approval. The disagreement of the Powers portended anarchy for Bulgaria. The remedy for all these evils was "the creation of one powerful Balkanic State," which "would do more to keep Eastern Europe in peace than the existence of several small States." If he had been elected, "as a Slav sovereign he could not have refused the appeal of his Slav brethren." At the same time he would act in "close alliance with the Porte." All this is clear: King Milan is ambitious, unpopular, and unsafe, and therefore inclined to risk a new venture. Ristitch, equally ambitious and restless, is ready to serve him in it, even against Russia. The Slav banner is to be flung aloft, the Bulgarian Sobranye won by the prospect of aid against Russia, Austria-Hungary's friendly neutrality secured, and Turkey lulled into the belief that her suzerain rights over Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia will be respected. The scheme is fine, but completely hollow.

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SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, August 3, to TUESDAY, August 9, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD of the Treasury on August 3 offered to anticipate the payment of interest on the 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds up to January 1, 1888, with a rebate of 2 per cent., and invited proposals for the sale to the Government of the 4½ per cent. bonds falling due in 1891, to be applied to the sinking-fund.

At the election of State officers in Kentucky on August 1 the Democratic ticket, headed by Gen. S. B. Buckner, was elected by a reduced majority, which is computed to be somewhat less than 20,000 votes. At the election of members of the Utah Legislature on the same day a minority of non-Mormon candidates was elected. They made gains chiefly because of the disfranchisement by the Edmunds-Tucker act of the women. At the election in Texas on August 4 on several amendments to the State Constitution, chief of which was one prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors, the prohibitory amendment was defeated by a majority of more than 75,000 votes.

The resolutions adopted by the Virginia Democratic Convention August 4 pledge the "cordial support" of the party to President Cleveland's "wise, conservative, fearless, and honest Administration," demand the repeal of the internal-revenue system as a "relic of war," favor a tariff upon imports "limited to the necessities of the Government economically administered," with incidental protection, approve the refusal of the Legislature to accept the bondholders' proposition regarding the debt, endorse the Riddleberger plan of settlement, ask for compensation from Congress for territory ceded to the Federal Government and for loss of the territory included in West Virginia, favor State pensions for Confederate veterans, and approve Federal aid to education. Senator Daniel in a speech opposed civil service reform.

The Glenn bill, making the education of white and negro children in the same school a penal offence, was passed by the Georgia House of Representatives August 2, by a vote of 124 yeas and 2 nays. The nays were cast by the colored members. A meeting of colored men in Boston, August 3, adopted violent resolutions of indignation against the proposed law.

Two leaders of a party of men who lynched a negro were brought to trial at Edgefield C. H., S. C., but were acquitted August 5. These were the first men ever indicted in South Carolina for lynching, and no white man, it is reported, has ever been hanged in Edgefield County, though during the last thirteen years more than 120 murders have been committed there, most of them by whites.

Émile Riverre and John Larrien, prominent Creoles of New Orleans, fought a duel August 7 with short swords about an article in the French paper, *L'Opinion*, of which Riverre is editor. Larrien was slightly wounded.

S. B. Turner, a colored editor of Springfield, Ill., has caused the arrest, under the State Civil-Rights Act, of the proprietors of a restaurant who refused to serve meals to him and two colored friends. J. P. Haynes of Galveston, Tex., a colored student of Dartmouth College, has been appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at that institution.

The Prohibitionists in Maryland nominated a full State ticket August 3, with S. Baldwin of Baltimore for Governor.

A member of the State Board of Health of Indiana has reported to the Board that the jails in Lawrence and Perry Counties are unfit for human habitation, that the poor-house of Lawrence County is in a horrible condition, and that the overseer takes the proceeds of the labor of all the inmates that he can hire to farmers at $1.75 per week. Young children are forced to sleep with old inmates who are afflicted with loathsome diseases. Other poor-houses and jails were found to be in a similar condition. Gov. Davis of Rhode Island has announced his intention to have the management of some of the State institutions at Cranston, about which complaint has been made, investigated.

A former warden of the Cook County (Ill.) Insane Asylum, four former members of the Board of County Commissioners, and seven members of the present Board, known as the Chicago "boodlers," on August 5 were found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the county by false pretences. The verdict fixes the punishment of four at a fine of $1,000 each, and of the others at two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The Civil Service Reform League met at Newport August 2. Reports were made from forty associations. Mr. George William Curtis, the President, in his address summing up the progress of the reform, said: "But while we may believe, as I certainly believe, that the President is an upright magistrate, who, looking at the vast and complicated range of his duties as the Chief Executive of a great nation, has been unable to accomplish in this department of his duty all that he would have gladly done—while we may willingly acquit him of insincerity or indifference—we must yet be as just to ourselves as to him. It would be a great wrong to the cause of which the League is the authorized national representative if it did not plainly and emphatically declare that it does not regard the Administration, however worthy of respect and confidence for many reasons, as in any strict sense of the words a civil-service-reform Administration." In the resolutions, which have the same tone towards the President as Mr. Curtis's speech, the League renews its recommendations that the civil-service rules be extended, and declares that nominations made by the President should be discussed in open sessions of the Senate, and that all appointments and removals, with the reasons therefor, should be placed on public record.

Chief-Engineer George W. Melville, the Arctic explorer, has been promoted to be Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department.

Wilford Woodruff, who is President of the Mormon Apostles, and has been in hiding for two years to escape prosecution under the Edmunds Act, has issued a proclamation assuming for the time the Presidency of the Mormon Church.

A company of "boomers" near Arkansas City, Kan., have announced their intention to march and take possession of the country known as Oklahoma, in Indian Territory. United States troops are, near by to prevent such a movement.

A party of distinguished persons, including Senators Cameron, Vest, and Farwell, the Governors of Alaska and Montana, President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University, and Miss Edwards of the Mount Holyoke Seminary, having made an excursion to Alaska, arrived at Tacoma, W. T., on their return on August 8.

Mrs. John Field of Philadelphia has presented a valuable collection of paintings, which was left by her husband, to Williams College.

August 3 Thomas J. Mooney, an Irishman, set fire to the British steamship *Queen*, lying at a pier in the Hudson River. When captured he had in his pocket a copy of a "proclamation" containing a diatribe against the English Government about the fisheries question, and announcing that all English ships in American ports are "liable to seizure, attack, or destruction from the 1st day of August, 1887, until the English Government shall make ample and suitable apology to the United States." Among his personal effects dangerous explosives were found.

There is an area of about 55,000 square miles in the Northwest extending from Madison, Wis., on the north, to Bloomington, Ill., on the south, and from Lake Michigan on the east to the Mississippi River on the west, where a destructive drought prevails. Crops are ruined and many cattle have perished.

A tornado on August 4 destroyed seventy-nine houses in the town of Millbrook, Kan., causing a loss of $68,000. The people are in great distress, and a relief committee has been organized to solicit aid for the families whose homes were swept away.

On August 7 the total number of cases of yellow fever that had been reported at Key West, Fla., was 221; deaths 45, cured 43, still sick 73.

The supply of natural gas near Albert Lea, Minn., is judged to be so extensive that a company has been organized to transport and to use it.

In a series of races off the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coasts by the New York Yacht Club, General Paine's new yacht, the *Volunteer*, has proved itself the fastest of those that were entered. The date for the first of the trial races for the *America's* cup has been fixed for September 13; if foggy, for September 14.

Among the noteworthy persons who died during the week were Joseph H. Rainey, the colored ex-Congressman, at his residence in Georgetown, S. C., on August 2; Allen Francis, U. S. Consul at St. Thomas, Ont., August 4, of injuries received in a recent railway disaster; the Rev. Eleazer Root of Jacksonville, Fla., for many years a prominent citizen of Wisconsin, and the first Superintendent of Public Instruction in that State; Amos Reed, at one time acting Governor of Utah, August 7, at his home near Branchville, Md., aged sixty-four years; George Essex Montifex Drummond, Viscount Forth, on August 4, in St. Luke's Hospital, in this city, where the British Consul lately sent him to be treated for consumption. The Viscount, who was left an orphan at an early age, was the grandson and heir of George Drummond, fourteenth Earl of Perth, Earl of Melfort, and bore the French titles of Duc de Melfort, Comte de Lussan, and Baron de Valrose. He was born September 3, 1856. When fifteen years old he eloped with a woman of twenty-one, the maid of his maternal grandmother, the Hon. Mrs. Capel. They came to America and lived in great poverty, doing manual labor in this city and on Long Island. His widow and a son survive him. On August 7 Alpheus Hardy, one of the most prominent and useful of the older merchants of Boston, died. Horace Abbott, one of the best-known iron manufacturers and at one time proprietor of the largest iron works in the country, died August 8 at Baltimore, aged eighty-one years. Gen. A. W. Doniphan, a veteran of the Mexican and of Indian wars, and one of the most prominent lawyers in Missouri, died at Richmond, Mo., August 8. Henry Hastings, a well-known Boston merchant who had controlled a large fleet of merchant vessels, died August 9.

FOREIGN.

In the British naval manœuvres on August 4 the commander of the fleet who was instructed to attack England outwitted the commander of the defensive fleet, made a dash at Falmouth, anchored unresisted in the harbor long enough to have destroyed the whole town, landed an army corps, then steamed up the Channel, ran the Straits of Dover, and got into the Thames, where he had seven hours during which he could have seized Woolwich and destroyed all the Thames shipping and burned London. This suggestive success of the attacking commander has provoked serious comment on the possibility of invasion by many of the English journals.

The bill to allow the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel, which was introduced in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Watkin, was rejected August 3 by a vote of 153 to 107.

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The Land Bill passed through the committee stage in the House of Commons August 3, and passed its third reading two days later.

In reply to the question in the House of Commons, August 8, why the Government refused to submit a return showing the number of royal princes or persons allied to royalty by marriage who hold posts in the public service and draw money from the public funds, and how many officers have been passed over by such appointments, Mr. Smith replied that in the judgment of the Government such a return would be of an invidious character, and ought not to be granted.

A private conference of Liberal-Unionists was held August 4 in London to discuss means for checking the Gladstonian reaction. The speakers agreed in attributing their defeats partly to the enthusiasm and energy of the Home-Rulers in assisting the Gladstonian candidates, and partly to the want of united action on the part of Liberal-Unionists and Conservatives.

The Unionist members of Parliament gave a dinner to Lord Hartington August 5, over which Mr. Bright, who made a bitter anti-Gladstonian speech, presided. Lord Hartington intimated in his speech that he should join the Government during the recess of Parliament.

The statement of the claim in the case of Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell against the London *Times* for £50,000 damages for libel in its articles on "Parnellism and Crime," indicates that the leading Parnellites will be called to testify during the prosecution of the case.

A summons for perjury was issued on August 8 against the London policeman who arrested the young woman, Miss Cass, on the charge of being an improper character. A sensational trial is expected.

On the night of August 4, 4,000 employees of the English Midland Railway went on a strike. Freight traffic was partially suspended for several days.

The tribunal at Charleroi, Belgium, has awarded a manufacturer of glass $175,000 damages for the destruction of his works, which were burned during the labor riots at Jumet.

A loss estimated at nearly a half million pounds was caused by fire August 6 in Whiteley's large drapery and general stores and warehouses in Westbourne Grove and Queen's Road, Paddington, and several employees and firemen lost their lives.

At the village of Fotheringay, the scene of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, many visitors witnessed a series of tableaux vivants by ladies of the neighborhood, on the occasion of the tercentenary of her death, depicting the chief scenes in her life.

The Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany underwent another operation in London August 4 by Dr. Mackenzie for the growth in his throat, with good results. His general health is excellent, and his voice is improving. The recurrence of the growth is the only alarming feature.

Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph met at Gastein August 6. They took a walk on Sunday, and later Emperor Francis Joseph paid a visit to Emperor William. At the end of half an hour they bade each other farewell, embracing at the top of the staircase. Emperor William remained on the balcony until Emperor Francis Joseph disappeared from view, the crowd in the street in the meanwhile cheering.

During the first half of 1887, 57,181 persons emigrated from Germany, as against 40,597 during the first half of 1886; 106 Government-aided emigrants sailed from Queenstown for Montreal August 6.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the University at Göttingen was celebrated August 7.

The German feeling against France continues to find expression in newspaper comment and in irritating incidents. The *Deutsches Tageblatt*, in an article headed "German-Baiting in France," says: "If these persecutions continue, and the French Government adopt corresponding measures, we should simply regard France as a barbarous, uncivilized nation, and should break off diplomatic relations, discontinue railway and postal intercourse, and throw out a line of military outposts. If the French play at war against us in time of peace, let us do the same thing." Thirty-eight French railroad employees residing at Avricourt, Lorraine, near the frontier of France, were recently expelled from the country. It was reported August 7 that Baron Billing, late French Ambassador to Sweden, while visiting friends in Alsace, was expelled from the province.

Nor do the relations between Germany and Russia become more conciliatory. The press of Moscow and St. Petersburg make the death of M. Katkoff the occasion of fresh outbursts of hatred towards Germany.

The *Kreuz-Zeitung* and other German journals attack the Danish Government for declaring the necessity of fortifying Copenhagen against Germany, and warn Denmark that an alliance between France and Russia might lead to the conviction that the annexation of Denmark to Germany was a maritime necessity.

The late Alfred Krupp bequeathed $250,000 for the benefit of his employees, and his son Friedrich has added $125,900 to the amount for the people of Essen. The Town Council of Essen has voted $15,000 for a statue of Alfred Krupp.

Prince Ferdinand, accompanied by his suite and the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, left Vienna for Bulgaria August 9.

On August 7 the remains of Katkoff were conveyed to Moscow from the place of his death, a distance of twenty miles, for interment. The coffin was borne alternately upon the shoulders of relatives of the dead editor, workmen, students from the University, members of the press, and peasantry. There were 300 carriages in line, and the priests and choristers were dressed in white, with silver embroidery. The priests bearing holy water blessed every village through which the procession passed, and at every church on the route services were held.

The wheat crop of France is good. It is estimated that the yield will amount to 110,000,000 hectolitres, against 105,000,000 in 1886. Russian harvest reports are satisfactory. At Vienna, August 6, the price of wheat was lower than it had before been for twenty three years. The British Director of Agriculture of the northwest provinces of India has issued a note on competition between Indian and American wheat. He says that India possesses means to compel America to withdraw her hostile tariffs and open her markets to British industry, but is burdened by higher railway freight charges, excessive handling, and apparently, though not really, inferior quality. He advises London merchants to use their influence with the railways.

The French Council of State has been discussing the rescinding of the excessive tariffs imposed in Cochin China, which have had the effect of stopping all trade and of increasing smuggling enormously.

M. Magnier, editor of the *Événement*, fought a duel with M. Reinach of the *République Française* August 6. The weapons used were swords, and M. Reinach was wounded. The seconds of Gen. Boulanger and M. Ferry have failed to agree on conditions upon which their principals could fight, and the contemplated duel between them has been abandoned.

The *République Française* (Paris) on August 4 published a despatch from Rome which said: "The Pope has decided to take part in the political elections, and has appointed a commission to canvass the clericals. He hopes to secure a strong party in the Chamber of Deputies, and to force the Quirinal to make concessions."

It has been officially announced that the King of Italy will not accept the resignation of his Ministry.

All the gondoliers in Venice have gone on a strike because a night service has been started on the Grand Canal. All the bakers also have gone on a strike, and the waiters in the hotels and cafés threaten to follow their example.

There were 604 deaths from cholera in Catania in July. The Government has forbidden the holding of public festivals.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has appealed to Swiss in all parts of the world to aid the sufferers from the recent disaster at Zug.

Advices from Henry M. Stanley have been received which report that on June 6 his expedition reached a point not far from the furthest point reached by him in 1883. Navigation was difficult and slow, because the boats were carrying all necessary supplies for Emin Pasha in addition to the supplies of the expedition.

Three Chinese of influence on August 7 started from Shanghai on a visit to Washington, having secured an imperial decree sanctioning the formation of a banking syndicate. A dozen American banks, it is reported, will advance the money. Li Hung Chang will be Chairman, with a joint American and Chinese management, and the first work to be undertaken will be a railway connecting Pekin and Tien-Tsin and Canton.

The Executive Committee of the Central Farmers' Institute of Ontario in a meeting at Toronto August 4 declared itself strongly in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, and decided to push the work of organization throughout the province.

The New England schooner *J. H. N. Perkins* has been seized by a Canadian sub-collector at Souris, Prince Edward's Island, on a charge of having shipped five men off the north side of the Island on July 30, and two men at Souris at a later time, within the forbidden limit. The Captain admitted having shipped four men as charged, but said that he supposed he was outside of the three-mile limit.

A company of Mormons from Salt Lake City have made application to the Canadian Government for homestead lands in the vicinity of Medicine Hat, Northwest Territory, with a view to forming a settlement.

The number of deaths from smallpox in Santiago de Cuba during the second half of June was 130, and during the first half of July 187.

The information brought by the *Zealandia*, which arrived at San Francisco August 7, from Honolulu July 30, is that further trouble may be expected in the Hawaiian Kingdom. Conservative men doubt the stability of the new Ministry, which was chosen by an armed revolutionary league, bound together by oath and acting in secret. The natives are dissatisfied because a practically prohibitory property qualification is laid on electors and is required of members of the Legislature. Nor are foreigners required to renounce allegiance to their Government before participating in Hawaiian politics. Some of the natives contend that King Kalakaua had no power to abrogate the Constitution. His sovereign rights were derived from it, and the right to abrogate or amend it was not one of these. Therefore, his act was absolutely lawless, and without excuse except that of physical terror of death at the hands of the men who now constitute his advisory council. Added to these troubles is a grave financial danger. Ex-Premier Gibson put a loan of $2,000,000 on the market, but the new Ministry will have nothing to do with the bonds and there is danger of repudiation. Prime Minister Green asserts that the bonds are worthless. The holders who are in danger of suffering loss are English investors. Queen Kapiolani arrived July 26.

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SECRETARY FAIRCHILD'S CIRCULAR.

THE opinion of bankers and financiers in this city in reference to Secretary Fairchild's circular appears to be highly commendatory. The same opinion is reflected by the exchanges. A feeling of confidence has been exhibited in business circles which has been for a long time wanting, and which evidently nothing else could have supplied. It was in vain that crop prospects and railroad earnings and bank clearings were improving, and bankruptcies diminishing, so long as it appeared possible that the Treasury might absorb and lock up the money of the country, and thus blight the fairest fruits of the most promising business season. Much of the existing apprehension was unfounded. The possible evils were exaggerated. But for all practical purposes they might have been real and well grounded. The man who believes that a thunderstorm is coming will stay indoors. It may not come, but he will act as though it were coming. So, too, the man of business, however clear-sighted and however little superstitious he may be, will steer clear of any apprehended money-stringency, arising from any cause or from no particular cause. He will do business from hand to mouth, and avoid anything that might expose him to disaster. It is of little importance to him whether the cash balance in the Treasury is larger or smaller than it was twelve months ago, in comparison with the question what the balance may be thirty, or sixty, or ninety days hence. If there is any doubt upon this point—if the operations of the Treasury are of a kind to draw money in large sums from business channels, and if the intentions of the Secretary regarding the surplus are veiled in mystery—he will cut all his undertakings and risks down to the minimum. He will hoard his own resources just in proportion as he imagines that the Secretary is hoarding his. And the two hoardings together may cause a panic.

To all men of the enterprising class the Secretary's circular is especially welcome, since it signifies to them that the Treasury is not to be a sinister factor in the money market, nor any factor at all so far as Mr. Fairchild can prevent. The difficulties of the situation are very considerable, but not insurmountable. The Secretary has no power to diminish his own income, but he can add to his outgo temporarily, and sufficiently to ward off present danger. He can anticipate his interest payments to an indefinite extent, and he can buy bonds in the open market at his own discretion. It is doubtful whether any large number of bondholders, except, perhaps, the national banks, will care to have their interest paid in advance if they have to accept it with a rebate, but they can be required to take it if it is offered to them in full. It is no loss to the Government to pay it without rebate, since there is no other use for the public money than to pay public obligations. Still, the Secretary would not be justified in paying the full interest in advance until he had tried the other way. We shall soon know whether the interest money is wanted in advance on the conditions named. The national banks, being in the money-lending business, may perhaps take their portion with the rebate. If they do, it will be because they can make it earn them more than 2 per cent. per annum.

When we turn to the Secretary's alternative measure, the purchase of 4½ per cent. bonds, we shall probably find that the offerings of bonds to the Government will be made at something above the current market rate. This, however, will be merely an every-day experience. When any large buyer comes into the market, whether for securities or for produce, he has to pay something above the current rate, and conversely every large seller has to accept something less than the current rate. Accordingly, if the Secretary should find signs of some speculation on his necessities, he need not hesitate on that account. There must be a reasonable limit to such speculation because the 4½ per cents have less than four years to run. All the premium that the present holders can ever realize they must get within that short space of time. Here again the Secretary would be justified in paying something more than a private person would pay, because he has no other investment for his money. A private person might use his surplus in a hundred ways. The Treasury can use its surplus only in paying debts. The purchase and cancellation of $1,000 of 4½ per cents stops the payment of about $180 in interest, saving that amount to the taxpayer. The present quotation of 4½ per cents is about 110. Any purchase at less than 118 is a saving to the Government. These bonds have so short a time to run that one would naturally look for considerable competition among sellers.

IMMIGRATION AGAIN.

THE Democratic platform of Virginia is unquestionably the most degrading public deliverance of the present year, but we would not stake much on the prediction that the Republican platform of the same State will not be a more disreputable one. Among the doctrines labelled Democratic by the followers of Thomas Jefferson is this:

> "We are unalterably opposed to the introduction of foreign pauper labor into this country, and we request the Congress of the United States to pass such laws as will prevent the immigration of such people who will become a burden upon the taxpayers of this country, or come in competition with honest American laborers."

It is easy to see what this means, for although the words "pauper labor" and "honest American laborers" are cunningly introduced, in order to convey the impression that only the pauper classes and the dishonest classes of foreign countries should be excluded, yet a careful reading shows that the intention is to exclude every class. This looks much like the Know-Nothingism of thirty years ago, but it is really something worse, and we do not believe that public sentiment, even of the artisan class, composed as it is largely of foreign-born citizens, is prepared to go that length. We think that the utmost that any large number of Americans, whatever their nativity, desire, is some effective discrimination between the good and the bad, the desirable and the undesirable, the thrifty and the unthrifty classes of immigrants; and the question is, how to make the discrimination.

It is a well-known fact that more than one European nation would be glad to diminish the emigration from its shores, or deflect it into channels where it would redound mainly to the interest of the mother country. The act of emigration implies a dissolution of all old political ties, and generally the acceptance of a new allegiance and new political relations. In the present political attitude of European countries to one another, this means a good deal. It means the loss each year of hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men—men who have been nurtured at great expense to the State, and trained for military service, men who are producers, and of even greater value economically than as soldiers. Germany, Italy, Austria, and even Russia would be very willing to retain the services of these men, as there is every reason to believe that, should war come, each nation would require all its resources to meet its competitors.

It would be strange, therefore, if in this situation the Government of the United States and those of Europe could not arrive at some understanding in which the wishes of each might at least in part be met. It would be impossible to prohibit migration, as the means of evading such a prohibition are too many, but we believe it is possible to devise some wholesome checks upon migration which would greatly improve the class of emigrants coming to this country. Furthermore, we believe that these checks could be more effectively applied in the countries whence the movement originates than in the customs ports of this country. The Boards of Emigration now acting under national legislation are confessedly incompetent to carry out the full intent of their institution, and such bungling legislation as the so-called labor reformers would apply, and of which the "contract-labor law" is a fair example, is decidedly mischievous, and in fact only aggravates the evils of an unrestricted immigration by excluding the most desirable class of workingmen—the skilled labor of Europe. How, then, can these checks be applied?

It seems to us that the consular service offers the proper machinery for an attempt to improve the quality of emigrants from their respective districts. The consul is on the spot; he knows the general character of the population of his district; he has, moreover, at hand sources of information that would enable him to decide a case in doubt. The most reasonable test would be one requiring the intending emigrant to obtain from the nearest American consul a sort of certificate which will be issued only when the consul is reasonably sure that the applicant is capable of self-support and intends to support himself and family. This, after all, is merely applying the general rules which are supposed to be enforced at the leading centres of immigration in this country, and it is certainly easier to apply them to a small number of emigrants in their own country than to bodies of three or four thousand landed at our wharves in one day. The rules to be applied in the issue of certificates must of necessity be general, and their enforcement would depend upon the energy and honesty of the consul; but, great as will be the differences in in-

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terpretation that must arise, they will not entail so much mischief as the loose action of the Boards of Immigration in this country, necessary as these Boards are, and eager as they are to perform faithfully the duties imposed upon them.

We said that even the foreign governments might assist in this control of migration. In past years there have been indications of a wish on the part of some of the European governments to dispose of their vicious and incapable population by shipping them abroad. This wish, however opposed to the rules of comity and friendship recognized by international law, is, after all, a very natural one, and only the strong remonstrances of this Government have prevented its being carried into effect. "Every society," wrote Mr. Marcy in 1856, "possesses the undoubted right to determine who shall compose its members, and it is exercised by all nations both in peace and war"; and in 1872 Mr. Fish wrote positively that the Government of the United States "is not willing, and will not consent, to receive the pauper class of any community who may be sent, or may be assisted in their immigration, at the expense of Government or of municipal authorities." On one occasion, Austria checked an undesirable emigration of Mormons at the request of this Government.

Exactly how this participation of a foreign government in this plan for controlling emigration is to be exercised we will leave for future discussion. It is doubtful whether it would be necessary often to call upon a government for action, as the classes over which it has complete control—the chronic paupers, the insane, and the incapable—are already excluded from landing at our ports by positive statute. But it would be well to have such an agency to fall back upon should a special contingency requiring it arise. In the meanwhile, we think that the consular certificate or passport would be a step towards a proper solution of this intricate question. As the machinery exists, and can be put to work without expense, there is a fair field for a trial.

THE RACE ISSUE IN GEORGIA.

THE lower branch of the Georgia Legislature has passed, with only two dissenting votes, what is known as the Glenn bill. The bill is entitled "A bill to regulate the manner of conducting educational institutions in this State, and provide penalties for the infraction of this act." It provides that no school, college, or other educational institution conducted for the education and training of colored people shall matriculate or receive as a pupil any white person; nor shall any school, college, or other educational institution conducted for the education of white people receive or matriculate any colored person as a pupil. Any teacher or manager controlling an institution violating this act shall, upon conviction, be punished under a section of the code providing as the penalty for misdemeanors a fine not exceeding $1,000, imprisonment not exceeding six months, or work in a chain-gang not exceeding twelve months—any or all in the discretion of the court. If the institution has a charter, not only the teachers, but the president, secretary, and trustees, who shall knowingly permit this act to be violated, are subject to indictment and similar punishment.

The act is aimed at the single institution in the State which has ever educated children of the two races together—the Atlanta University. This institution was founded by the American Missionary Association, shortly after the war, for the education of colored pupils, and is still chiefly supported by Northern benevolence, its only assistance from the State having been the allowance for some years past of half the $16,000 annual interest coming from its share of a national grant of public lands to the States for educational purposes. The University has never had a white pupil from a Georgian family, and the only white pupils are a half-dozen children of the professors and of a clergyman associated with the institution, who have been thus educated by their parents, partly from motives of convenience, as there is no other school in the vicinity, and partly from their desire to live up to their principles of disregarding the race line. No charge has ever been made that the professors have acted as proselyters in the cause of mixed education, and no evidence has ever been presented that their course was making mixed education so popular that native white parents were likely to imitate their example. The act simply means that if a professor in the Atlanta University teaches his own child in a class with a negro child, he may be sentenced to a year in the chain gang.

Georgia, like every other Southern State, and like many Northern States until recent years, has always maintained separate schools for the two races. The Constitution provides for "a thorough system of common schools," which "shall be free to all citizens of the State; but separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races." In the existing condition of public sentiment on the race question throughout the South, public education could never have been established if the attempt had been made by force to bring the two races into the same school-room, and it would be overthrown in a moment if mixed schools were to be ordered now. The legality and the expediency of separate school systems are, therefore, not now in question. But it is one thing to provide that the races shall not mix in schools supported by public taxation, and quite another thing to declare that no school, however supported, shall teach whites and blacks together without subjecting everybody responsible for this policy to the risk of a year in the chain-gang. This is an outrage of the very worst sort, for which no defence that is even plausible has been made or can be made. It is simply an outburst of race prejudice in its most offensive form.

But much of the Northern comment upon this performance is quite beside the point. Many Republican papers talk as though this were a question of politics, and a matter for Congressional legislation; and appear to think that, if there were a Republican Administration at Washington, something would be done about it. A Connecticut organ, for example, has proposed to take the question of civil rights involved into Congress, and "appeal to the highest court in the land to have the law set aside." If the editor had read the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Civil-Rights Act passed by Congress unconstitutional, he never would have made such a proposition. He would have learned that, in the opinion of the highest tribunal, Congress has no constitutional authority to interfere in the matter of civil rights unless a State passes legislation which denies to any of its citizens the equal protection of the laws. But the bill in question applies impartially to whites and blacks. If the teacher of a white school should receive a black pupil, he would incur precisely the same penalty as the teacher of a black school who should receive a white pupil. The State has the right to dictate that attendance upon schools shall be regulated according to sex, boys only going to one set of schools, and girls only to another; and, in like manner, it has the right to dictate that attendance shall be regulated according to color, provided that the limitations and penalties imposed upon white and black offenders against the law are the same, as is the case with the proposed law. The Glenn bill would undoubtedly be held constitutional if submitted to the Republican Supreme Court, and it may as well be accepted that Georgia has the legal right to pass it.

The real appeal in such a case as this Georgia one is not to Congress or to the Supreme Court, but to the popular conscience and sense of justice. A lesson may here be drawn from the history of Connecticut. In 1833 Miss Prudence Crandall, a young Quaker woman, announced her intention to throw open to colored pupils her private school in Canterbury, Conn. Town-meetings were promptly called to prevent the consummation of the outrage. The school having been opened, attempts were made to frighten the pupils away and to fine Miss Crandall for harboring them. An appeal was made to the Legislature, and that body passed an act prohibiting private schools for non-resident colored persons, and providing for the expulsion of the latter, the news of its passage being hailed by the ringing of the church bells in the town. Under this act Miss Crandall was arrested and temporarily imprisoned in the county jail, twice tried and convicted, and only escaped sentence upon a technicality. Meanwhile attempts had been made to starve out the young white woman and her colored pupils; the shopkeepers would not sell them a morsel of food; their well was filled with filth, and water from other sources refused; the physicians would not wait upon them; the village meeting-house was closed against them; carriage in the public conveyances was denied them, and friends were forbidden under heavy fines to visit them; their house was assailed with rotten eggs and stones, and finally was set on fire.

This happened in Connecticut only fifty years ago. A white woman can teach colored pupils in Connecticut to-day, but, not because the people have been compelled to allow her to do so by Congress or court. It is because they have come to see the injustice and inhumanity of their ancestors. If Georgia is to outgrow her present intolerant disposition, it must be in the same way. And if Northern Republican papers are impatient at the prospect that this will take a long time, they must remember that it was not until the year 1887 that the Northern State of Ohio,

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which had been controlled by the Republican party most of the time for thirty years, reached the point where her Legislature would abolish the last of the "black laws."

SOREL'S MONTESQUIEU.

PARIS, July 29, 1887.

I GAVE an analysis of Boissier's little volume on Mme. de Sévigné. I have now before me another volume of the same series, 'Montesquieu.' It is not an easy task to write anything original or new on the author of the 'Lettres Persanes' and the 'Esprit des Lois.' M. Albert Sorel, the author of this new volume in the "Grands Écrivains de la France," has made himself known by a work on 'Europe and the French Revolution,' now in course of publication. His mind is more turned on diplomatic and historical questions than on pure literature; he has occupied for some time a post in the French Foreign Office, is one of the officers of the French Senate and a professor in the École Libre des Sciences Politiques.

The family of Montesquieu adopted the Protestant reform in the sixteenth century, and returned to the Catholic religion at the time of the abjuration of Henri IV. Charles Louis, the future author of the 'Esprit des Lois,' was born January 18, 1689, near Bordeaux, at the château de la Brède. "His father," says M. Sorel, "had the aristocratic austerity of the Vaubans and the Catinats; his mother was pious; they were both nobles who made themselves of the people, partly from a sentiment of the duty of their rank, partly from a Christian feeling. At the moment when Charles Louis was born, a beggar came before the château; they kept him and made him the godfather of the child, in order that this godfather might remind him all his lifetime that the poor were his brothers." This might be called an education *à la* Rousseau before Rousseau. The pious and philanthropic mother did not nurse her child, however, but gave him to some peasants, who kept him three years. Charles Louis lost his mother at the age of seven, and was sent to the Oratoriens, at Juilly, where he remained seven years. This education in an ecclesiastical school, away from his family, did not develop his sensibility; strangely enough, it prepared him for incredulity. The education at Juilly was classical, and, it might be said, Roman; young Montesquieu wrote at the age of twenty an essay to prove that the ancient philosophers did not deserve damnation.

After his law studies, he was made *conseiller* of the *Parlement* of Bordeaux, and married Mlle. Jeanne de Lartigue, of Calvinistic origin. M. Sorel tells us that his wife "had more candor than beauty, more timidity than charm, more virtue than *agrément*." He adds that *Parlement* and family "occupied little place in his life; he spoke of both with respect, behaved towards both with decency;" but that was all. "His activity drew him towards the great intellectual curiosity" (Renan introduced this use of the epithet 'great, *la grande curiosité, la grande culture*). Montesquieu first gave his attention to scientific subjects: he studied anatomy, botany, physics—it was the fashion. President de Brosses was also devoted to science. Montesquieu's excursion in the scientific domain was shorter, but it gave him a method, a certain power of observing and classifying.

The first object of his philosophical observation was French society at the time of the Regency of the Duke of Orleans. He described it in a light form in the 'Lettres Persanes' (in 1721). Two Persians, one gay and critical, the other thoughtful, write letters to their friends in Persia and describe what they see in France. This idea of Persia was borrowed from the work of a celebrated traveller, Chardin. As a novel, the 'Lettres Persanes' are a mere *pastiche;* as a social study, they are still worth reading. In one year there were four editions of the 'Lettres Persanes.'

Montesquieu, though he was blamed by many, became a member of the fashionable and literary society of Paris, a friend of Maurepas, of the Chevalier d'Aydie, of the Comte de Caylus. He saw familiarly Mme. de Tencin, Mme. de Lambert, Mme. Du Deffand. He won the good graces of Mme. de Prie, who reigned at Chantilly with the Duc de Bourbon. He never lost his heart to any woman. "The society of women," he writes somewhere, "spoils our manners and deforms our taste." He was of a very timid disposition, and he affected not to feel any passion. "I was," he says, "in my youth happy enough to attach myself to women by whom I thought myself beloved; as soon as I ceased to think so, I left them suddenly." It is said, however, that he conceived an unhappy passion for Marie Anne de Bourbon, the sister of the Duc de Bourbon, who was called Mlle. de Clermont. She had extraordinary beauty. The Duc d'Aumale has in his collections a life-size portrait of Mlle. de Clermont, by Nattier. She has in it the simple dress of a Naïad, being represented as the deity of the spring of "Sylvie," one of the springs of the Park of Chantilly. Montesquieu composed, in order to please this charming goddess, a little pagan poem, called the "Temple de Gnide"—a fastidious poem in prose, artificial, quite unworthy of him, which would be entirely forgotten if there had not been a fine edition of it, entirely engraved, with beautiful illustrations by Eisen. (This book has a necessary place among the *livres à figures* of the eighteenth century.) I confess that I have read the "Temple de Gnide" without finding in it "the argument in prose of an elegy of André Chénier's"; that I did not suspect that "Chénier had much read Montesquieu"; and that it never occurred to me that Montesquieu "had been touched by the reflection of a ray of light coming from Greece." After publishing it, Montesquieu presented himself to the French Academy. The King, who did not like the 'Lettres Persanes,' refused consent to his nomination, under the pretext that he did not live at the capital. Montesquieu sold his office of *président à mortier* at Bordeaux, and fixed himself in Paris. He was reëlected to the French Academy in 1729, and this time admitted.

He began soon afterwards a long journey in Europe: saw Germany, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Italy, England; he took notes for the 'Esprit des Lois.' But, while this great work was in preparation, he published the 'Considerations on the Causes of the Greatness and Decline of the Romans' (in 1734), and the 'Dialogue of Sylla and Eucrates' (in 1735). The 'Considerations' may be considered a model of what may be called philosophical history. The modern historical school somewhat despises this philosophy, believing in facts and documents, and draws no general conclusions: it is, so to speak, positivist—it does not believe in any final causes. Such works as Bossuet's 'Discours sur l'histoire universelle' are no longer considered as having any historical value. Montesquieu did not bring to the study of Rome and of the Latin writers the profound knowledge which characterizes a Mommsen; still, M. Sorel says "that, on the whole, the judgments of Montesquieu are just." He well understood the Roman civilization and the causes of its downfall. Modern historians care little for science, and many of them have good reasons for professing such indifference: it is not given to everybody to have the terse style of a Montesquieu. His picture of the world at the time of the Roman conquest, his analysis of the Roman genius, of the causes of the greatness of Rome, cannot be forgotten.

These 'Considerations' were an admirable preparation for the 'Esprit des Lois.' In this great work, Montesquieu undertook to analyze the various forms of government which are found in the history of mankind, to show their advantage and defects, to point out their relations with the race, the geography, the religion. Machiaval had done something of this kind in his 'Prince,' but nobody before him had treated the problem of the government of men in all its generality. This generality is found in the first sentence of the book, which is classical: "The laws, in their most extensive signification, are the necessary relations derived from the nature of things"—a definition so general that it can be applied to scientific as well as to social laws. The analysis of the various forms of government, into monarchical, oligarchic or aristocratic, and democratic, made by Montesquieu has become classical; the same may be said of his description of the English Government and its balance of powers. I will not dwell on these points, merely insisting a moment on the part which Montesquieu left to religion in his study of human societies. His mind was shut on the side of heaven; he was not an idealist. He introduces here and there a phrase on religion, for fear of the censorship and of the Sorbonne; but it is clear that these phrases are purely conventional. He does not formally exclude religion from the various elements which tend to constitute human society, but he gives it a subordinate place, after the army, after the political constitution, after the climate, after the geological nature of the soil, after trade, population, and police.

He is tolerant, of course, but his tolerance is mere indifference; the maximum of it is the Edict of Nantes. He dislikes religious propagandism, which he considers a cause of disturbance for the state, and which, in his opinion, ruins paternal authority in the family. His principles are thus summed up: "When you are master of receiving into a state a new religion or of not receiving it, do not allow its establishment; when it is established, tolerate it." He even goes so far as to show by what means a religion can be destroyed if its destruction is expedient for the state. He does not approve of violence and persecution, but says: "It is safer to attack a religion by favor, by the commodities of life, by the hope of fortune, not by an advertisement, but by what makes it forgotten; not by what excites indignation, but by what cools and calms people—by what excites other passions while the passions excited by religion remain silent. As a general rule, in matters of a change of religion, invitations are stronger than punishment." With such views, it is not to be wondered at if Montesquieu preferred a state religion, tempered by the indifference of many and the unbelief of a select few, as much preferable to the struggle of contending religions.

The 'Esprit des Lois' was printed in Geneva in 1748, in two quarto volumes. It bore no name, but everybody knew who the author was. The influence of this book can hardly be exaggerated. Voltaire was jealous of it; it inspired the men who tried in 1798 to establish a constitutional government in France; it is to be found in the diplomatic documents written at various times by Talleyrand; it inspired the works of Mme. de Staël, the 'Considerations on the French Revolution'; it inspired Tocqueville when he wrote his famous book on 'Democracy in America.' Sainte-Beuve has at various times criticised the 'Esprit des Lois'; he has reproached Montesquieu with placing humanity too high, with treating it too much like an abstraction, with

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not making sufficient allowance for the natural depravity of the species. To use the modern phraseology, he considers that Montesquieu is too much of an optimist and not enough of a pessimist. Sainte-Beuve was clearly of the same mind as Paul Louis Courier, who said: "Of all the governments of men, the best is worth nothing." In history, Sainte-Beuve reproaches Montesquieu with giving too little place to the caprices of chance and to the follies of men; everything is too simple, and goes by rules in the 'Esprit des Lois'; accidents are ignored, and history follows a sort of high road. The criticism is just; "the law of nations" is still empirical; the economic laws are hardly yet understood; constitutional laws are no better than ordinary laws, though they are more difficult to change.

With all these restrictions, with all its imperfections and shortcomings, the 'Esprit des Lois' will nevertheless remain one of those great monuments of human thought with which every cultured mind must become acquainted. After so many political revolutions, it cannot give us the secret of our future, but it can teach us, at any rate, prudence and wisdom.

Correspondence.

THE ART OF HOUSE-FURNISHING.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Will you allow me to call attention to a significant change in literature? A few years ago all the heroines in novels were in the habit of retiring into their boudoirs, and presumably the rest of the house was in possession of the men. Now it is the hero who retreats into his "den," and leaves the house actually in possession of the women.

I presume we all agree that a woman who requires a room to pout in, and a man who has to have a place to growl in, are equally uncomfortable members of both the family and the community. The pouting woman is evidently a thing of the past; for boudoirs no longer exist. What can we do to abolish dens? Dens will not disappear either from novels or houses until men are allowed equal rights in the furnishing of our drawing-rooms or parlors. Most rooms are too much cumbered up with bows of ribbons on chairs, and scarfs tied on sofas, and tea-cups on little tables, for a man, if he is more than a carpet-knight, to be comfortable in them long. I have a feminine love of ribbons, but I think they should adorn women and women's apartments, and not take possession of the rooms that are intended for the use of both men and women.

Give the womanly element to rooms by a table consecrated to flowers and sewing, but don't make it womanish with too much of what is called fancy work. In one thing I am masculine—I detest tidies and scarfs of pongee, and all things that are so lightly attached to the furniture that they persistently adhere to one's clothing. All rooms that are attractive look as if they were occupied, and there should be nothing in them that seriously interferes with comfort. If a room is to be furnished, let it have in it first the things that are required for daily use, and afterwards add the things that society is supposed to demand. The successful furnishing of a room depends quite as much on taste as it does on the length of one's purse, and of course it cannot be reduced to rule; but there are some faults that may be avoided if attention is called to them.

People of moderate means should avoid spending too much for chairs and tables. The eye rarely rests on the table, but it always looks at the things on the table. Tables are almost always too small for comfort or for beauty. Many a man's happiness is wrecked if he has no corner where he can pile up newspapers; and for some men to be three feet from an inkstand or a dictionary is as trying as to be twelve miles from a lemon. Therefore, have a large table, with writing materials and ample room for books and papers, and banish the bric-à-brac to shelves above the danger of being swept off by the garments of the passers-by. Avoid gilt in wall papers, and velvet and plush in carpets and furniture, if your rooms are small. These are only suited to large houses, and they vulgarize small ones. Don't attempt painted floors with rugs, unless you have plenty of servants to keep them in order, and remember that even then they require a multiplicity of the non-essentials of life to take off the bare look.

If possible, compare wall papers and carpets to see how they affect one another, and don't take it for granted that if they are pretty in themselves they will be pretty together.

Give rooms that open from one another decidedly different tones of color, that the eye may be rested by the change, and not have to look out the details of the change. If economy has to be practised, begin by leaving off the borders of carpets and the wide frieze from wall papers; they absorb money that can be used to better advantage elsewhere.

If you want to beautify a room, use it constantly, and the things that accumulate because they are wanted will give the room the character that it needs, which will be the reflection of your own.—Very sincerely, M. N. S.

New Bedford, August 8.

SYMPATHY WITH CRIME.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: There is an unpleasant feature which characterizes the American daily press, and which is wholly peculiar to it, being found in the respectable papers of no European country: I mean a sort of underhand sympathy with crime. You shall read a very virtuous leading editorial in a very high-toned paper, being greatly edified thereby. This is written by the editor-in-chief; but, as you quickly discover, there is a wicked partner in the concern, and you shall presently find some small paragraphs detailing criminal news, put into shape by some one whose sympathies are evidently not with the victims. Often the very slang of the criminal classes is adopted in a manner indicating a charming familiarity therewith. This, perhaps, would not be so bad if it were not for the direct implication, necessarily involved, that the reader is also familiar with it and relishes hearing of exploits of "till-tapping" and "safe-cracking." One of the loveliest of these euphemisms is that which characterizes scoundrelly highwaymen as "road agents."

It is a curious proof of the extent to which this sort of thing has been carried, that even those among us who have the most cordial contempt for this sneaking sympathy with crime, have these expressions so constantly forced upon us by the daily papers that we are compelled to understand their meaning whether we will or no.

Is it not time for all our papers, except those which make no pretence of decency, to purge their columns from this sort of stuff? Once a beginning made in this way, we might hope for a gradual improvement, and in process of time find the sub-editor and reporter sympathizing with the victim instead of the victimizer.

M. C. L.

DIVINING-ROD LOGIC.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: As a contribution on the above subject, I will state that several years ago an elderly witch-hazel conjurer, of some reputation, came to our office and proposed to convert us to his views by locating the under-floor positions of the water-pipes leading to faucets in our three rooms. He opened the faucets, as he required motion in the water to induce a corresponding current in the rod, and he successfully located the four pipes as they had been put in when the house was built. The points fixed by him corresponded also with the pipes in the floor of the next story below, and I ascertained that no water was running on the lower story.

Now, it so happened that one of our pipes had recently been moved to another position twenty feet away, and the witch-hazel crossed it repeatedly without giving any sign, while it had violent convulsions whenever it crossed the former location of the pipe. These convulsions could not well have been referred to the piping in the lower story, for the water on that story was not in motion.—Truly, etc.,

Fred. H. Smith, C. E.

Baltimore, Md., August 5, 1887.

Notes.

D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, publish a translation by Mrs. Edmands of De Vogüé's 'Russian Novelists.'

Geo. Routledge & Sons announce Kate Greenaway's 'Queen Victoria's Jubilee Garland,' printed in colors; and 'Stories of Persons and Places in Europe.'

Charles L. Webster & Co. add to their subscription books 'A Library of Wit and Humor,' mostly prepared by Mark Twain; and 'The Myths and Mois of the Hawaiian Islands,' by King Kalakaua, assisted by ex-Minister R. M. Daggett.

Thomas Whittaker has in press 'Living Voices of Living Men,' "a collection of practical sermons by representative bishops and clergy of the American Church."

'Pen and Ink: Essays on Subjects of More or Less Importance,' by Brander Matthews, is the title of a volume of literary papers to be issued in the fall by Charles Scribner's Sons.

'An Anthology of the Novels of the Century: Choice Readings from all the Best Novels of the Last Eighty Years,' edited, with critical and biographical notes, by Mr. H. T. Mackensie Bell, is announced for publication in London by Chatto & Windus.

Mr. J. Gleeson White is preparing for publication in Mr. Walter Scott's series of "Canterbury Poets" an anthology of the poems written in our language in the various romance forms, the *rondeau* and the *ballade* and their fellows, which have been abundant in the ten years since Mr. Austin Dobson introduced them to us. Mr. White's volume will appear in November. It will contain a full selection from the younger American poets.

Chapman & Hall announce a book which ought to be interesting, viz.: 'A History of Vagrants and Vagrancy and Beggars and Begging,' by Mr. C. J. Ribton Turner. It will have numerous illustrations.

The amusing novels written in collaboration by Mr. Walter Besant and the late James Rice are to have the honors of a library edition, to the first volume of which, 'Ready-Money Mortiboy,' will be prefixed an etched portrait of Mr. Rice, and an account of the partnership by the surviving partner.

By the middle of next month should appear the first number of the *Curio*, an illustrated monthly magazine of forty-eight pages quarto, devoted to Biography and Genealogy, Heraldry, Bookplates, Rare Books and Prints, Old Furniture

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and Plate, etc., etc. The editor is Mr. E. DeV. Vermont, and the publisher Mr. R. W. Wright, at 6 Astor Place, New York city. Fiction is to have a place, beginning with Edgar Fawcett.

A triple number of the *Art Review* (New York: Geo. F. Kelly, 59 Carmine St.), to be issued this month, embraces May, June, and July, and will contain fifteen full-page copper photogravures.

The Albany *Law Journal* has published an index-digest of vols. 21-34 inclusive.

The Midsummer *Puck* is even more successful in its elaborate color-printing than was its elder, the Christmas *Puck*, and perhaps the letter-press is also improved. Certainly we recall nothing in the earlier publication as amusing and as delicate in its satire as "A Successful Failure," "written for Mr. Frank R. Stockton by H. C. Bunner." Some of the social drawings are also most humorous.

What is meant to be a piece of satirical *esprit* is put forth by Cassell & Co. with the title 'The Republic of the Future, or Socialism a Reality,' by Anna Bowman Dodd. It consists of seven letters from a Swedish nobleman, living in the twenty-first century, who recounts in them his travels among the inhabitants of New York, with the customs and the character of the people as they had been formed under a long-continued socialistic régime. The wonders of machinery play a large part; but most of the volume, which is no more than a brochure, is merely a carrying out into example of current notions that Socialism will result in dead levels, the equality of women with men in the State, the subjection of man, and the extinction of the nobler forms of love, and like propositions. These prophecies of the ruin to be wrought by "Socialism," one may observe, are identical with those which for many years were made concerning "Democracy." The mechanism and the phrases show a later date, but essentially the book belongs to a past age.

The latest issue in Mr. Wheatley's "Book-Lover's Library" (George J. Coombes) is a curious collectanea about the herbs, fruits and flowers, and the ornamental trees of England, under the title 'Gleanings in Old Garden Literature,' from the pen of W. Carew Hazlitt, whose 'Old Cookery Books,' in this same series, we have already had occasion to commend. For those who unite the tastes for gardening and for literature, this volume will be treasure-trove; and, in fact, as a kind of history of the cultivation of vegetables, the changes and ever-increasing variety of diet, with the views afforded of the tables of our forefathers, the volume serves to gather and compress a considerable amount of out-of-the-way information. On the ornamental side, one gets notices of famous gardens and some landscape gardeners; of the different fashions of the times, the arbors, the mazes, and the fruit-walls; and, throughout, the literary quality is never suffered to give way to a scientific or encyclopædic or historical method merely. The old books on gardening are catalogued, and some extracts are given; perhaps Bacon is allowed more than his due share of literary quotations. At the end there are a dozen or fifteen pages containing "A Short Account of Several Gardens near London, with Remarks on Some Particulars wherein they Excel or are Deficient, upon a View of Them in December, 1691," from an unpublished MS. by Gibson. We have found the volume one of the most entertaining of this very charming series. It should be added that its text hardly touches upon the present century, but is essentially antiquarian in subject-matter.

Mr. Thomas J. Morgan, Principal of the Rhode Island State Normal School, has collected in 'Educational Mosaics' (Boston: Silver, Rogers & Co.) passages from more or less famous writers upon the choice of studies, theories of instruction, and similar matters, together with a sprinkling of maxims and reflections kindred to the subject. There is no marked scheme or order in the arrangement of the extracts, which for the most part are from contemporary books, and represent the average ability and judgment of men who speak and write on the topic of education. The scales are kept even between the classics and the sciences, both of which are praised and discredited in turn; the elective system receives the same impartial treatment; the kindergarten, the trade-school, etc., are included with their older associates. Altogether, a catholic discretion has been exercised, and the volume may be described as a handy one to quote from for persons with poor memories and insufficient reading of their own.

We have received the second volume of Transactions and Reports of the Nebraska State Historical Society. Indian warfare and the contest over slavery are the subjects to which most space has been devoted; but many others, both of local and national importance, are treated. Several scarce county histories are reprinted, and there are the usual biographical notices.

It is perhaps not too late to mention a tasteful volume entitled 'Historical Sketch of the South Church (Reformed) of New York City' (A. D. F. Randolph & Co.). This church is the lineal descendant of that first set up by the Dutch in the Battery Fort in 1642. Its migrations in consequence of the growth of the city are illustrated by pictures of the several edifices from the beginning; and as these offer a curious study in architectural development, so the portraits of the pastors are interesting as successive types of clerical aspect. The little book belongs to the general history of New York.

The second annual issue of 'Poor's Directory of Railway Officials' (H. V. & H. W. Poor) shows a marked enlargement, the street-railroad system being now included; and the work is more than ever the best conspectus of the personnel of the great interest in question. From the list on page 371 it appears that twenty-nine States and Territories are now provided with railroad commissioners. Foreign railways on this continent south of the United States are described on pages 317-335. Bridge builders, car and rail manufacturers, and contractors come within the scope of this Directory.

We should hardly take so pessimistic a view of the race as "The world is chiefly filled up with sick folk," which we find to be the starting-point of Dr. Hanchett's 'Modern Domestic Medicine' (C. T. Hurlburt), and seems to be the excuse for that volume, and for its smaller 'Companion,' which is devoted to subjects not suitable for treatment in a family book. In his effort to be useful the author sets forth much excellent advice, but with it are some odd opinions, such as that woollen should never be worn next the skin until after the prime of life (p. 24), and that thousands have been killed directly or indirectly by overdosing with quinine (p. 241). The general tenets are those of the homœopathists.

An anonymous medical book for popular reading is doubly suspicious, but, as an exception to the rule, a cheap although well-printed little work on 'Accidents and Poisons, their Remedies and Antidotes,' published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, is excellent. Truly, when an emergency happens, there is little time to consult books, but those fond of this style of literature will find themselves forearmed if they study its warning when there is time. Nearly a third of the book is occupied with general hygiene, and all its teaching is sound.

There is comparatively little new information given in the extracts from Emin Pasha's Diaries published in the July *Fortnightly Review*, but they are full of bright and picturesque descriptions of the country and people with whom he is placed, together with, at times, detailed accounts of important events. When first summoned to surrender by the Mahdi's lieutenant after the capture of Lupton Bey, he called a public meeting of his officials and laid the matter before them. Unanimously they voted to surrender, but Emin, though ostensibly yielding to their wishes, succeeded in maintaining his position. He is very confident that, so far as the upper Nile provinces are concerned, the Mahdi revolt was fomented only by and in the interest of the slave-dealers. There are many touching allusions to his deserted condition; and yet, when about to start on one of his tours of inspection, he is as joyful "as a schoolboy beginning his holidays." The singular modesty of the man is shown in the ardent wish that he might meet Dr. Junker again. "How thankfully," he continues, "would I have learnt from him out of the stores of his experience!" Very natural too is the passage in which he describes his first impulse on reaching a river, the Welle, whose waters flowed west, "to plunge into its roaring waters and be borne by them to the west." The diary closes with an entry dated January 12, 1885, his period of greatest despondency, and yet he does not give up hope: "I have some belief in my good star." The extracts are introduced by a short introduction by Miss Felkin, to whom they were sent, as letters.

From samples that have already appeared we should expect much entertainment and solid scientific instruction from 'Ergebnisse naturwissenschaftlicher Forschungen auf Ceylon in den Jahren 1884-'86,' by Drs. Paul and Fritz Sarasin (Wiesbaden: C. W. Kreidel; New York: Christern.) The work will appear in four volumes, the first two being occupied with the zoölogy, the third with the anthropology, and the fourth with a general description of the island, concerning which the authors' explorations were so extensive that they venture to believe they have something new to tell. These three divisions can be subscribed for separately. There will be numerous plates.

In place of a Society for Mutual Autopsy like that established by eminent men of science and of letters in Paris in 1876, Milan has an Instituzione Loria, which undertakes an autopsy for any physician or private family that desires it. The complaint is made that, for the study of the brain, too much neglect has been shown in furnishing a life-history of the subjects examined by this institution. The *Perseveranza* for July 12 reprints the constitution of the Paris society above named.

Calmann Lévy announces for immediate publication a work by Prince Napoleon, of which the title is 'Napoléon et ses détracteurs.'

M. Noël Valois has reprinted in a pamphlet of forty-two pages a paper first published in the *Annuaire-Bulletin* of the Société de l'Histoire de France, concerning the 'Privilège de Chalo-Saint-Mard.' This total exemption from all imposts enjoyed by the descendants of Eudes-le-Maire, called Chalo-Saint-Mard, went back, it was pretended, to 1191. M. Valois shows how the treasury and administration of the realm were the victims of a successful imposition in the matter from the time of Philippe VI. to that of Louis XV. For those who enjoy the skilful disentanglement of obscure historical complications, the pamphlet of M. Valois will be full of interest.

M. Léopold Delisle has republished from the *Gazette Archéologique* an important notice upon the 'Exemplaires royaux et princiers du Miroir historial' (Paris: A. Lévy). The vast compilation of universal history known under this name is the translation into French of the famous 'Speculum Historiale' of Vincent de Beauvais,

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made by Jean du Vignay at the command of Jeanne of Burgundy, the first wife of Philip of Valois, King of France. M. Delisle proves that the translation was made in 1332 and 1333.

Plon & Nourrit have published 'Les Sophistes allemands et les Nihilistes russes,' by Th. Funck-Brentano, professor at the École Libre des Sciences Politiques. This house had already issued, in a similar 8vo volume by the same author, 'Les Sophistes grecs et les Sophistes contemporains.' They have just published an 18mo edition of 'Le Marquis de Grignan, petit-fils de Mme. de Sévigné,' by M. Frédéric Masson, which appeared in the 8vo form in 1881.

Hachette likewise has published an 18mo edition of Caro's 'Problèmes de morale sociale,' which first appeared in 1876; and Perrin, in the same convenient form, 'Henriette-Anne d'Angleterre, duchesse d'Orléans: Sa vie et sa correspondance avec son frère, Charles II.,' by the Comte de Baillon. The first edition, 8vo, appeared in 1885. The 18mo editions of the same author's 'Henriette-Marie de France, reine d'Angleterre,' and of his 'Lettres inédites de Henriette-Marie de France,' were published several years ago.

In aid of the Academy at Ashfield, Mass., a fair is to be held on August 24, 25, at which will be sold the 1884 one-volume Macmillan edition of Tennyson, the 1881 volume of Selections from Browning, the two-volume Matthew Arnold of 1881, and the two-volume Riverside Aldine edition of Lowell's 'Biglow Papers.' All these except the last have been specially and handsomely bound in morocco; each contains the autograph of the respective poet; and all except the Tennyson have, besides, a verse of the author's in his own hand. It is proposed to open these volumes to competitive offers by mail, which should be addressed to A. D. Flower, Ashfield.

—We subjoin an extract from a letter of Dr. Caspar René Gregory, dated Leipzig, July 11:

"I have been asked to prepare a course of lectures upon 'Religion in America,' or 'Church History in the United States of America,' and I hope in the course of a year or two to do so. A difficulty arises in the want of books. The library here, as well as the libraries in the other universities, have been and are more occupied with Continental questions, and their slender resources do not permit them to keep up with the German books. They could not make extensive purchases in this American line. The question has arisen whether, just as I, as an American, wish to put America duly on record here, so other Americans will not wish to put their literature, the material for the history of their religious organizations, in a foreign library where it will be appreciated, and where it will be at the service of every German professor who desires to approach these questions. The German university libraries send their books about at need, and Leipzig affords a good centre for massing this American literature. Even if I should not succeed in carrying out my plan, which of course would culminate in a text-book for American church history, the collection of books here would be ready for another worker. I may add that I have already given the library all of my own books which I could spare. Personally, I should be indebted to any one who would give me a note of books for the earlier literature. But where churches or men could send the books and the pamphlets pertaining to their special societies, they would do a service. Everything historical, statistical, doctrinal, and practical, would be wished for, from reports to single sermons. Many such pamphlets are destroyed in America because of the room they take up. Of course church newspapers in sets would be of peculiar value."

We are requested to add that the documents specified above may be sent to Dr. Gregory, at Leipzig, Liebigstrasse 9, iv, l; or Prof. Joseph Henry Thayer of Cambridge, Mass., will gladly take charge of and forward any books or pamphlets intrusted to him for Dr. Gregory.

—The Midsummer *Century* has for its leader a decorative article, of which the illustrations are taken from the scenes of a Jersey canal. The text is cast in the half-familiar, half-Bohemian style of which some prominent art books set the example in the last holiday season, but it is not a style which bears repetition with much success, and is hardly worth cultivating by a new writer. The cuts display some clever management of the spaces, but in their effects scarcely equal Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's usual sketches, and they do not deceive us into thinking that we possess a true corner of Holland in Jersey. Joel Chandler Harris begins a three-part story, "Azalia." The principal military paper is Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's account of his Georgia campaign before Sherman, in which he makes some unfavorable reflections upon Jeff Davis, places the whole responsibility for his own removal on the civil authorities, and "asserts" that if one of the other Lieutenant-Generals of his army instead of Hood had succeeded him in command, "Atlanta would have been held by the Army of Tennessee." The article is of interest for the illustration it gives of Davis's character, and of divisions in the Southern councils. The rest of the body of the number is taken up with the Lincoln biography and Mr. Atkinson's charts about wages, profits, and food. The Lincoln biography continues to degenerate into a wandering narrative about sundry things, not compact and comprehensive enough to be a history of the times, and not connecting personality closely enough with the events noted to have the interest of a biography. It is a succession of half-understood episodes. The figure of Lincoln is dwarfed by the method adopted, and even in such a critical point of his life as was the Douglas debates, and in such a commanding moment of interest as was the spread of his name through the nation, the authors have not had the ability to set forth their subject with its due power or anything approaching thereto. They write without the modesty of the historian who knows how much any man, or even two men, measure against so mighty a canvass, and they pronounce judgment as if their words were final, not only on Lincoln, but on the whole times in all their scope and intricacy of morals, events, and persons. The reader patiently waits for that original matter which is all that can now be hoped from the work. Mr. Atkinson summarizes his conclusions, of which the substance has been referred to heretofore, and, except for his curious attack on the conversion of corn into hogs, and his calculation that we waste enough fat and sugar to solve the question of housing the poor, his article is without any startling points. The discussion of the relation of gold and silver to the fall in prices is most worthy of attention, and the charts are as easy and convincing forms of argument as ever.

—Among the difficulties that beset those who seek to arrive at wise and just conclusions on the "woman question," not the least is our uncertainty as to the origin of such differences in physical and mental aptitudes as are exhibited by the two sexes to-day. Even if we knew to what degree these differences are due to essential natural requirements, and to what degree they have been developed by human institutions, this knowledge would, of course, by no means be conclusive with regard to the desirability of perpetuating some of these differences; still, it would serve to clear up the elements of the problem. Scientific men, or men assuming to speak in the name of science, have not seldom spoken contemptuously of the argument of Mill's 'Subjection of Women,' on the ground that he ignored the physiological causes which make women what they are, and attended only to the social causes; but it is certainly not too much to say that these critics have usually committed the far graver offence against science, of assuming a knowledge which science has not yet given us. A very interesting experimental investigation of the origin of a strictly physiological peculiarity of women is related in *Science* for August 5. It has been known ever since 1744 that the two sexes exhibit a decided difference in the mechanism of breathing; the breathing of males being chiefly effected by the diaphragm, that of females largely by the costal portion of the chest. It has been generally supposed that this restricted use of the diaphragm in females was "a peculiar reservation against the period of gestation, when the abdomen cannot allow of so free a descent of the diaphragm"; but Dr. Mays of Philadelphia, by a series of careful experiments upon eighty-two pure-blooded and half-breed Indian girls, has quite disproved this view, and made it highly probable that the peculiar type of breathing found in our females has been developed by "the constricting influence of dress around the abdomen." The full-blooded Indian girls were found in every instance to possess the strictly abdominal type of breathing, more or less divergence from this type being shown by those of mixed blood. Such a result cannot fail to suggest the danger of dogmatic attribution of sexual differences to inherent physiological necessities.

—The eleventh volume of Leslie Stephen's 'Dictionary of National Biography' (Macmillan) ends with Condell. The number of notables is smaller than in some of the previous volumes. Coleridge, who "alone among English writers is in the front rank as poet, as critic, and as philosopher," has a masterly notice from Mr. Stephen himself, and is judged of least import in the last-mentioned capacity. Cobden is naturally summed up by his biographer, John Morley. Other long articles are those on Lord Clive, Coke, Colenso (who is very sympathetically treated), Colet, and J. Payne Collier. The Shaksperian and other frauds of this singular man of letters are plainly set forth, and in literary matters he is alleged to have been apparently devoid of conscience. Among the army of Cliffords, the *mathematician*, William Kingdon Clifford, is fitly commemorated. It is curious to observe the failure to learn the origin or education of so recent and so popular a writer as Henry Cockton, author of 'Valentine Vox the Ventriloquist,' etc., though his son is living and would gladly furnish the knowledge he lacks concerning his pedigree. Cockton died before the day of the interviewer and the "personal" column. The number of Britons having more or less contact with this country is considerable, from settlers like Charles Clinton, grandfather of De Witt Clinton, or William Coddington, Governor of Rhode Island, or Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor of New York, to temporary residents like Cobbett, or like Arthur Hugh Clough, who came very near being an American indeed. Mr. Stephen writes of this poet with a general judgment inclined to that which he quotes from Lowell regarding him. Thick as hops are the admirals who (not always with that rank, however) paid us professional visits in the Revolutionary war or in that of 1812—Cochrane, Cockburn (he who destroyed Washington), Codrington, Collier, Collingwood. We may add Admiral Coffin, a Boston boy, who entered the navy on the eve of the Revolution. Sir Henry Clinton is also found in this volume, and so is Sir A. Cockburn, of the *Alabama* Claims Commission.

—The July number of *Les Lettres et les Arts* (Chas. Scribner's Sons), like all the numbers of this *revue*, has a special character of its own. This time the prevailing tone is that of reminiscence. M. Désiré Nisard of the French Academy gives three extracts from his *mémoires inédits*, under the general title "Ægri Somnia." In

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the second of these he compares the impression made upon Alfred de Vigny by Royer-Collard, in the visit he made to him as candidate for a vacant chair in the Academy, when the old philosopher and statesman wounded the vanity of the younger writer so deeply by his celebrated reply: "À mon âge je ne lis plus, je relis," with that which he received himself in a similar visit, when the old man did him the honor to talk of his own life and not of his visitor's writings. A delicate and charming portrait of M. Nisard, by E. Abot, and a reproduction of one of Royer-Collard, in the costume of the *incroyables* of his earlier life, illustrate this portion of the article and add to its value. Comte Armand de Pontmartin, who has also reached the age when everything is tinged with recollections of the past, gives a little sketch which hovers between fiction and reality: "La véritable auberge des Adrets." Baron d'Estournelles de Constant recalls "Un promenade autour de Tunis avant les embellissements du Protectorat." M. Maurice Tourneux, with his usual conciseness and clearness, and with that perfection in the selection and arrangement of materials with which he is gifted, has made of the long and serious article, "La Fédération du 14 Juillet 1790," not only the most important, but also the most interesting, paper of the number. Among the numerous documents of the period of which M. Tourneux makes use, is a certain "Avis aux confédérés," by a most unexpected patriot and moralist, the famous, or ill-famed, Restif de la Bretonne. This pamphlet of the moment, of which the general good sense is as applicable to the present time as it was to the days of universal peace and good-will a hundred years ago when it appeared, M. Tourneux calls, with justice, one of the most curious pages of "l'œuvre informe et parfois prodigieuse" of its author. He also speaks of it as not mentioned by any of the recent biographers of Restif. There is a charming little poem, by M. Armand Silvestre, "Floraison"; and M. Pierre d'Igny, in his serial, takes his young countess to London in June.

—The brilliant article of the number, however, is "L'Archipel," by M. Gaston Bergeret, in which this charming writer relates, with the delicacy and grace of his always subdued sarcasm, the conquest, the pacification, and the organization of a colony in the Indian Ocean. All that relates to the Governor of the islands and to the *commissaire général* who supplanted him, and especially to the delightful savage tribes, the Niazous, is exquisitely indicated, with the lightest of touches. The only exaggeration is in the really charming Miss Dolly Simpson, the daughter of the English missionary; but she is caricatured with such delicacy, there is such an exquisite vagueness about the real meaning of her not too idiomatic French, that it all passes without opposition, and the final situation is so supremely comic that the reader turns the last page in the most complete good understanding with the author, and gratitude to him for a half hour spent with such cheerful gayety.

—It is evident from the onslaught made on Prof. Friedrich Delitzsch, in the London *Academy* of July 23, in a review of the first fascicle of his 'Assyrian Dictionary,' that his recent veering around on what Orientalists call the Sumero-Accadian question has keenly nettled some of the orthodox students of the so-called pro-Chaldean, or pro-Semitic, cuneiform literary remains. We can imagine what the feelings of François Lenormant, author of the 'Études Accadiennes' and 'La Langue Primitive de la Chaldée,' would be if he had lived to see the most brilliant and most diligent Assyriologist of Germany deserting the camp of the Sumero-Accadists, and reinforcing the hitherto almost solitary post of the Frenchman's Parisian opponent, the "anti-Accadist," Joseph Halévy. And we are anxious to see what the impetuous Fritz Hommel, who, in his 'Die Semitischen Völker und Sprachen,' has poured out so much presumptuous learning and hair-splitting ingenuity on the "vorsemitische Kultur" of Babylonia, will have to say on this untoward turn in the Leipzig professor's Assyriological evolution. The story of this turn, gradually foreshadowed in various recent contributions to Assyriology, and now almost completed, is told in a very interesting way by Prof. Lyon of Cambridge in an extensive notice of the 'Assyrian Dictionary,' read before the American Oriental Society at its meeting in Boston in May last, and just published in its *Journal*. Some two years ago Delitzsch, after some guarded advances in the new direction, seized an opportunity "to recognize openly," as he wrote, "the high services of Halévy relating to the Sumero-Accadian question, above all to the question as to the existence of *original* Sumero-Accadian texts." It seemed to him "necessary to test anew, unbiassed in all details, this fundamentally important 'tradition' which has been delivered to us younger Assyriologists." Numerous remarks of the Dictionary show that, after doing a great deal of fresh testing, he is only one step removed from Halévy's tenet that the civilization of Mesopotamia was from its beginning distinctively Semitic—not borrowed, with its cuneiform system of writing, from a primitive race, Turanian or other, which preceded the Chaldeans; and that what was held by the Sumero-Accadists to be pro-Semitic literary remains, is only a hieratic way of writing Assyrian. It is needless to add that by the new accession Halévy's view, though considerably strengthened, is far from having become victorious, and that the old contest will only wax hotter. What is clearly shown is how shaky the ground is still on which the lofty Assyriological constructions of our time are being reared, and how much Delitzsch himself will have to revise and correct of what he has already announced as discovered and proved.

COLVIN'S KEATS.

Keats. By Sidney Colvin. [English Men of Letters Series.] Harper & Bros. 1887.

THE circumstances and general character of the life of Keats are already well known; the criticism of his works and of his temperament is abundant; little more remained for Mr. Colvin to do than to set down the result in a brief continuous narrative and to harmonize the features of the portrait. But each new writer brings something of his own, and in the case of one so individualized, so refined, and so self-confident as Mr. Colvin, this personal element in the work is bound to be very prominent. It first shows itself in a contemptuous reference to Leigh Hunt, and this tone of half-mocking, half-patronizing depreciation of that "writer of amiable memory and second-rate powers" is maintained throughout. It is much easier, no doubt, to tolerate Hunt's faults than to admit his merits, and to a later day the literary fashion of his cloth offers marks for ridicule, as is usual with fashions of all kinds once they are out of date; but he was the "man of taste" of his time, just as Mr. Colvin is of ours; one cannot help perceiving the points of resemblance in the literary type, though of course Mr. Colvin's taste is far purer, higher, and more exacting, in proportion as the culture of the time it is developed out of is richer and finer than that of the late Georgian age. This similarity, not between their characters and talents, but in their literary habit, points in certain ways the revolutions of "taste." There is a strain in Leigh Hunt, and in others besides Keats among his associates, of weakness, almost of pulpiness, which all the world is ready enough to condemn now. Thus, Mr. Colvin remarks of Hunt's "Rimini" that it has some "agreeable passages," but "for the rest the pleasant creature does but exaggerate in this poem the chief foible of his prose, redoubling his vivacious airs where they are least in place, and handling the great passions of the theme with a tea-party manner and vocabulary that are intolerable." A little later he goes on: "In matters of poetic feeling and fancy Keats and Hunt had not a little in common; both alike were given to 'luxuriating' somewhat effusively and fondly over the 'deliciousness' of whatever they liked in art, books, or nature." This is true, certainly, and hits off by emphasis the initial weakness of Keats, though it is somewhat too subtle a stroke to condemn it in Hunt rather than in the hero of the biography; and in the midst of the satiric and belittling sentences one remembers that "luxuriating over deliciousness" not unaptly describes the style of the æsthetic school now reigning about Oxford, and that in certain art criticisms Mr. Colvin himself is not altogether guiltless of it. Mr. Lowell went out of his way to say a good word for Hunt not long ago. Apart from his patriotic services and his books, not yet altogether dead, he had the distinction of pleasing through a long life an extraordinary variety of men of genius, and of being kindly regarded by them, from Shelley to Carlyle; and a biographer of Keats, whom he befriended, might fitly have spared the ridicule of him which is perhaps the most marked thing in this volume and the most inexcusable.

To come to Keats, the poetical legend about him is now fairly dissipated. He was not the bard killed by the reviewer. He was an English boy of the middle class, with much physical pugnacity and warm friendliness, and with courage and self-respect enough to make him ready to fight his way and take his fate. He was thoroughly ambitious, thoroughly sensitive, and he felt the weight of hostile criticism probably more than he confessed, and he seems to have shrunk into himself from the coldness of public indifference to his first works; but he had no thought of dying from the "article." Hereditary consumption seized him and killed him. A second part of the legend about him is less easily destroyed, but it is now fairly on the way to extinction—namely, the characterization of him as a sensuous poet without ideas. He had strong senses, of course; but he had also a growing mind, and was getting hold of the realities of thought and life with a strength and a width of vision in which alone is there any excuse for calling him, as Mr. Colvin does, "Shaksperian." There is little justice in the adjective, and it belongs to him only potentially, if at all; but in the thoughts of his letters there is often a maturity as marvellous as their felicity of phrase, and in "Hyperion" and in some of the odes there is more than the promise of intellectual power. His sense of style and his feeling for the color of words, together with his physical sensibility, count for much; but his clear and shining imagination, and that intellectual fire which is the centre of great poetry, were the prophecy of his immortality even then. No large portion of his verse is of the first order, but that third of it which really constitutes his fame, and is in its realm unique and perfect, gives, on analysis, imagination and thought as its constituent elements, equally with sensuousness of remarkable purity. Acquaintance and study only deepen the impression—which Mr. Colvin states, though he does not argue for it with anything like the total strength of his case—that in Keats English literature lost a poet of the life of man rather than of the shows of things. The growth and tendency of his mind and the bending of his conscious aim towards that issue are clear; whether the creative vision and the executive skill would

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have been his in the grand proportion necessary for a great poet in that sphere, is hardly more than matter of speculation. But as it is a gain to character to know that he was not "snuffed out" by Lockhart, it is a still greater gain to find in him not the puerile idol of a sentimental sensuality, but a manly, natural fellow, in whom truth as well as beauty was a passion, and who was inspired poet enough to put man at the centre of all things.

Mr. Colvin, as has been said, presents this view of him, though he might have supported it better than he does. In point of the character to be ascribed to Keats, no one would find this biography lacking in essentials. He adopts, however, too broadly the theory of Arnold that Keats in his love was "passion's slave." One feels that Mr. Arnold objected to that less because of the fact, than because in his love-letters Keats expressed himself in what that eminent respectability considers an "underbred" way. The subject, with all its limiting and mitigating circumstances, need not detain us. In the criticism of Keats's works Mr. Colvin is less fortunate. Of general and illuminating criticism there is none at all. What there is is of the minute kind, as, for example, the fault he finds in the "Ode to a Nightingale": "By a breach of logic which is also, I think, a flaw in the poetry, he contrasts the transitoriness of human life, meaning the life of the individual, with the permanence of the song-bird's life, meaning the life of a type." This is just one of those plausible criticisms which are inapplicable because the magic of the poem keeps it outside of the mind while the poem is being read; and that is not really a fault in a poem which cannot be felt as a fault when it is being read. So, too, in the criticism with regard to the town that will be for ever "emptied of its folk," which readers will remember is one of the most charming passages of the "Ode on a Grecian Urn"—"In these lines there seems a dissonance, inasmuch as they speak of the arrest of life as though it were an infliction in the sphere of reality, and not merely, like the instances of such arrest given further back, a necessary condition in the sphere of art, having in that sphere its own compensations"; this is irrefragable, but it amounts to nothing. In other cases, as where he says:

"Neither is Milton a match for Keats in work like this:

> "Throughout all the isle
> There was no covert, no retired cave
> Unhaunted by the murmurous noise of waves,
> Though scarcely heard in many a green recess";

or where he condemns the lips that

> "poesied with hers in dewy rhyme"

as "an effusively false touch in the sugared taste not infrequent in his earliest verses"; or where he cites the fine lines,

> "Only the dreamer venoms all his days,
> Bearing more woe than all his sins deserve,"

as "a cry of the spirit vanquished by the flesh"—in all such cases we can only put a note of exclamation in the margin. The whole treatment of the works is too piecemeal and over-refined; the criticism lacks body, mass, comprehension, and is always pottering about the superficies of the poetry, the minor touches, the finish, the accidents of its imagery and movement, to the neglect of its substance.

On the whole, we are constrained to think that, bad as Leigh Hunt's poetry was at its worst, he was a better poetical critic than even Mr. Colvin. The latter's work in this branch of his subject by no means takes the place of the studies of others; one feels lacunæ in it everywhere. The sonnets, for example, are as inadequately represented in the total criticism as the wonderfully good letters in the biography itself. In the way of minute criticism, one point is made against Mr. Gosse which is worth mention. The latter has traced in "Endymion" the influence of the "Pharonnida" of Chamberlayne, upon which suggestion Mr. Colvin remarks that "there is nothing in his treatment of the measure for which precedent may not be found in the work of almost every poet who employed it during the half-century that followed its brilliant revival for the purposes of narrative poetry by Marlowe; . . . and to seek affinities for him among the tedious by-ways of provincial seventeenth-century verse seems quite superfluous." So it is, but "superfluousness" is a characteristic of much literary criticism in our time.

This Life, as is apparent, we cannot regard as a great success. It is much too good to be flawed as it is, and its excellent qualities only make one more irritated at its slips and failures. Owing to the shortness of Keats's life, the difficulty of writing it was great, and there seem to have been added difficulties due to ill-health. In all ways there is much to be pleaded in excuse; but the blemishes which have been dwelt upon do not seem to depend on any accidental circumstances surrounding its composition, or on the inherent slightness of the subject. It is, with all its faults, serviceable to the memory and truer understanding of Keats, and as such one welcomes it to a shelf where, among its companions of the same able series, it must be thought to hold a lower rank.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES NAVY.

History of the Confederate States Navy. By J. Thomas Scharf, A.M., LL.D. Rogers & Sherwood.

FEW men of this generation are cognizant of the gallant struggle that was made, during the four years of the civil war, by the officers of the Confederate Navy. They were beset by difficulties from which not only their opponents but their colleagues of the army were comparatively free. They entered upon the contest without the materials of warfare, and the state of the country was such that their deficiencies could never be properly supplied. At the outbreak of the war the United States, though far from being a great naval power, could bring into service some of the finest war ships in the world—the *Wabash* and her sister-frigates, sloops like the *Hartford* and *Richmond*, and side-wheelers like the *Mississippi* and *Powhatan*; while the fleet of the Confederacy was composed of the sunken *Merrimac*, a dozen or so of schooners belonging to the revenue marine and the lighthouse service, and a few small coasting steamers and river craft. The great commercial marine which furnished the navy of the Union with four hundred vessels and with nearly sixty thousand volunteer officers and sailors, belonged almost wholly to Northern seaports. Last of all, the want of workshops and shipyards, of skilled mechanics, and even of raw materials, made it impossible for the South to carry out anything more than a fragmentary plan of construction; while the Federal Government during the whole war was turning out new sloops, gunboats, double-enders, monitors, and river-ironclads, with a rapidity and completeness unprecedented in the annals of naval war.

The Confederate Navy, then, was composed not of ships or of seamen, but simply and wholly of a body of officers who, in accordance with the political views then prevalent at the South, had left the regular navy and attached themselves to the service of their States. The volunteers who joined their ranks were without naval experience—making such entries in their logs, says Capt. Parker, as, "The moon was over the port bow, and the wind was hard-a-starboard." They formed no material addition to the corps of regular officers. These latter carried with them the traditions of the service in which they had been bred, and of its collective ability they certainly represented a fully proportionate share. In the uncertainties of the political future, the Union officers moved at first with a hesitation that they would not have shown in a foreign war. The Southern officers, as might be expected, having once taken the revolutionary side, showed none of this uncertainty. The very desperateness of their situation seemed to arouse and stimulate all their energies.

With the imperfect means at their command, the efforts of the Confederate naval officers were necessarily confined to detached enterprises. During the whole four years they could never collect a fleet sufficient for harbor defence. Tattnall's flotilla at Port Royal had not even the semblance of a naval force, and that of Lynch in the North Carolina sounds was little better. The ironclads *Mississippi* and *Louisiana*, which were to have been the main elements of strength in the defence of New Orleans, could not be finished before the passage of the forts. The rams at Charleston created a twenty-four hours' flurry in the blockading fleet, but they did not succeed in raising the blockade, Gen. Beauregard's proclamation to the contrary notwithstanding. The *Albemarle* for six months occupied the Roanoke River, a small stream of no strategic importance, but was unequal to the task of clearing the sounds. At Mobile the *Tennessee* fought a gallant battle, but its disastrous result might have been predicted with certainty. The *Merrimac* at Hampton Roads, great as was the moral effect of her appearance, was checked in her career after she had only succeeded in destroying two vessels which were really unfit for purposes of war, and which should not have been in commission at all. In all these cases, the failure to accomplish greater results was traceable directly to the weakness of naval resources which compelled the officers to fight with imperfect weapons.

The officers themselves were rarely found wanting, and among them there were many whose record of bravery deserves to be rescued from the obscurity into which it has fallen. Of the whole number, perhaps the only one who achieved great distinction was Semmes, and in his case, unfortunately, the very undeserved abuse which was directed at him in the heat of the struggle has given him a reputation more akin to notoriety than to fame. It is an indisputable fact, which, however, few but professional men really recognize, that Semmes stands out as one of the most remarkable products of the naval war on either side. The unerring judgment with which the cruise of the *Alabama* was planned, and the skill and audacity with which it was conducted, give him a place almost unique among naval commanders. Of the others, the names to-day are almost forgotten. Foremost of all was Buchanan, who gave the clearest evidence of his fitness for a great command. Tattnall was a man of hardly less ability, though he had little opportunity of exercising it. Among the captains there were many whose daring, skill, and professional resource entitle them to eminence as naval officers. The bold dash of Brown in the *Arkansas* through the combined fleet of Farragut and Davis, like the passage of Maffitt in the *Florida* past the blockade of Mobile, was an act of the very highest professional merit; so was the capture of the *Underwriter* by John Taylor Wood, and the fight made by Kennon in the *Moore* at the battle of New Orleans. The raids made by the same Wood in the *Tallahassee*, and by Read in the *Tacony* and her prizes, were brilliant feats, only surpassed by the more ex-

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tended cruises of the great commerce-destroyers." In other fields of professional duty must be mentioned the work done at Richmond by Brooke, the creator of the naval ordnance of the Confederacy, and in England by Bulloch, the agent through whose consummate tact and steadfastness of purpose the *Alabama*, the *Florida*, the *Shenandoah*, and the *Georgia* were fitted out as Confederate cruisers.

In writing a book upon this great and attractive subject, Mr. Scharf has been fortunate in having an absolutely unoccupied field. Having been himself one of the pupils of the Naval Academy at Richmond, and having borne a creditable part in some of the famous exploits of his service, he has exceptional advantages for his task of authorship. He has shown evident diligence in accumulating materials, and his book includes a valuable collection of *mémoires pour servir*. A more careful revision would have saved him from many little inaccuracies in names and dates, and from occasional lapses in the use of his mother tongue. In many chapters his materials have been loosely thrown together, with little regard to style or to structural arrangement. In these respects the book is seriously defective.

The most extraordinary feature, however, of Mr. Scharf's otherwise useful book is the undercurrent of political animosity and bitterness which penetrates all his references to the causes of the war and the conduct and motives of the Union leaders. In holding that secession was a constitutional right, he only expresses the sincere conviction of the majority of Southern men before the war; but he goes far beyond this, and appears to think that no other view was possible to men of sincerity and average intelligence. Indeed, it is not quite clear that he regards the war as having done anything towards a settlement of the question. "Whether the theory of a national or a compact government," he says in his opening sentences, "be the true theory of the Constitution, now and hereafter, it is not necessary to discuss," which would seem to indicate that the question is still open for discussion. The condition of affairs at the beginning of the war is explained by the statement that "in 1861 events had presented to the States that most unexpected result—the soldiers and sailors, educated by the Federal Government in its character as agent of the States, were called on by that agent to fight against its principal—by the servant to make war on the master, by the creature to destroy the creator."

Starting with this "anomalous condition of the relations of the States to the Federal Union," as Mr. Scharf correctly designates it, the reader will not be surprised to learn that the war was a bloody work of repression, perfidiously undertaken by a tyrannical government, in the interests of a political party, and that the leaders in the secession movement were the innocent victims of a trick perpetrated by Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. This opinion recurs again and again, and its manner of presentation is more remarkable for the author's tone of unquestioned authority, and for a certain grandeur of diction, than for cogency of reasoning. A few passages will suffice to illustrate. Thus on p. 20:

"The recital of these facts, as they existed at the South in 1861, establishes beyond controversy that no preparation for war had been made by any Southern State prior to secession; that not one of the States desired war; that there ought not to have been war, and that there would not have been war except to 'save the Republican party from rupture.' The facts of the times and the acts of men cannot be covered up from the search and exposure of the historian, who, when he comes to write the causes of the terrible war of 1861-65, must discover and expose those who, to secure themselves in the possession of political place, deliberately played with the excited passions of the hour to involve the country in war, and dissolve the Union, so that its reconquest would perpetuate their party ascendency, or that the loss of the Southern States would deprive their political opponents of the great bulk of their strength, and thus secure for themselves the possession of power in either the reconstructed Union or in the divided and dismembered northern part."

Here is another passage:

"Mr. Lincoln and his advisers had outwitted and overreached all the precautions of peace taken at the South, and, by deftly and cunningly drawing the fire of the Charleston batteries, had inaugurated war. The latent spirit of devotion to the Union, which the echoes of the guns at Charleston aroused into such terrible force and proportion, stopped not to consider the trick by which the war had been begun. It only saw the flag of the Union in the smoke of battle, and, whether right or wrong, rushed to its defence. But neither that expression of loyalty to the Union, nor the extraordinary efforts in its defence, nor the triumphs of its army and navy, will be able to cover up and conceal from the reprehension of history the shameful subterfuge of provisioning Sumter as a start to war; but history will separate the glory of the people's defence from the shame of the politician's trick."

In regard to the Southern officers who resigned from the old navy, every candid student of history is ready to acknowledge that, during the trying period that preceded their resignation, they discharged their duties with scrupulous fidelity. It is, therefore, hardly necessary to give this lucid explanation of their conduct:

"They did not presume to take upon themselves the duty of dividing the navy among the States, notwithstanding it was the common property of all the States. In the excitement of the times, it would have been pardonable conduct to have brought their ships to the defence of the States; but their sense of honor, and a sailor's duty to the government whose commission he bore, required that he should divest himself of every selfish motive before he returned his commission to the Federal Government."

The author's comments upon persons and events are what might be expected from the general statement of his views. The hotel-keeper who killed Ellsworth at Alexandria is a hero. "Among all the acts of personal bravery during the war," says Mr. Scharf, "not one exceeds in heroism that total indifference to personal safety which inspired the noble Jackson to brave in his single person a whole regiment of the enemy." Farragut is an "apostate," who turns "at the prompting of self-interest against the people among whom he was born"; and his differences with the Navy Department in the last year of his life lead the author to moralize in this pathetic fashion: "It is the old story—they loved the treason, and they rewarded with honors and prize-money the exploits of the apostate son of the South, but they never took him wholly and singly to their hearts." If, as Mr. Scharf states, it was "petty malice" that led the Secretary of the Navy in the heat of civil war to designate the Southern naval officers as deserters, what shall be said of an author who, twenty years after the war is over, has the presumption to say that the great Admiral was induced by the "prompting of self-interest" to stand by the flag and the Union, and that his countrymen "never took him wholly and singly to their hearts"?

It would be a waste of time to dwell upon the preposterous absurdities of this kind with which Mr. Scharf has seen fit to mar his history. He exhausts the language of petulance in his criticisms of Mr. Seward and Mr. Welles. The climax of childishness is reached in a delightfully funny passage on page 428, in which the Secretary of State is charged with having "dirtied the pages of American diplomacy" by an indelicate allusion:

"The euphemism by which, when a household is gladdened by the birth of a babe, the convalescence of the mother is described in technical and courtly phrase, 'that the mother is getting on as well as could be expected,' was introduced by Mr. Seward in a despatch to Mr. Adams, as, 'The work of pacification in the region concerned *is going on as successfully as could be expected*. You hear of occasional guerilla raids, but these are the after-pangs of revolution in that quarter which has proved an abortion.'"

Mr. Scharf is hardly fair in lashing Mr. Seward so unmercifully for a metaphor which he does not hesitate to use himself. On p. 725 he speaks of "the prevailing ambition that the bosom of the James should bear ironclad ships over which the Confederate ensign should float," and he adds: "This pregnant desire gave birth to the *Richmond*." Indelicacy is a very grave fault, but it is well with this, as with other offences, for some one who is without sin to do the stone-throwing.

If Mr. Scharf, as he declares in his preface, is attempting to vindicate "the political views of Confederate officers," he has shot very wide of the mark; for it may be doubted whether there are many of his companions in arms who would subscribe to his extravagances. Capt. Bulloch, who did more than any other naval officer to sustain the Confederacy during its four years' struggle, and who may fairly be considered a representative man of his class, says, in a work every page of which excites admiration by its dignity, its clear insight, — its breadth of view, and its moderation: "The South has accepted the result of the war; business and social relations are again intermingling the people of the two sections on terms of friendship and intimacy, and the great majority on both sides can now recur to the events of the war, and discuss them as historical incidents, and not as subjects for strife and recrimination." In his address in New York on the last 4th of July, Gov. Lee declared, with just pride, that "Virginia was not sulking in a corner." It is charitable to hope that sooner or later the historian of the Confederate Navy will emulate Virginia's noble example, and fall into line with Capt. Bulloch and his "great majority."

RECENT PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

Preliminary Report of the Commission appointed by the University of Pennsylvania to Investigate Modern Spiritualism, in accordance with the Request of the late Henry Seybert. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1887. 8vo, pp. 159.

Proceedings of the [English] Society for Psychical Research. Part XI. May, 1887. London: Trübner & Co.

THE first report of the Seybert Commission has been awaited with interest, but it is certainly somewhat disappointing. To be sure, the only disappointment that we here can testify to has little to do with the merely negative character of the results so far reached by the Committee. In common with most people who give themselves over to the modern spirit and like to trust its instincts, we, of course, have expected no positive results of any very serious importance. But then it has seemed to us that the Seybert Committee has a work to do that must go far beyond mere special criticism of the so-called "facts" of modern Spiritualism. Granted that one finds little but fraud and delusion in most classes of these "facts," is it enough simply to report one's failure, with a considerable display of literary skill, and with a manifest readiness to assure the world that one is not easily to be fooled? We think that this is *not* enough for men who have undertaken the peculiar responsibilities of the Seybert Commissioners. If up to the present time the Committee have found only deception and

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foolishness in those spiritualistic "manifestations" that have come under their notice, it is more than ever their duty so to set forth their researches as to aid in the work of educating the people at large to the point where they also shall be somewhat better able to distinguish imposture from reality. The real task before the Committee is, in fact, plainly much *more* to instruct the general public than to "expose" this or that rascal: A Slade or a Mansfield may be very fair game to bag, and it is amusing enough to read how clever men like the writers of this Report have dealt with such spiritual influences; but it is unfortunate that the Committee have laid so much stress on this part of their story.

Seybert wanted them to "investigate" Spiritualism, as one of the "systems which assume to represent the truth"; and they have certainly labored hard and well upon this task as far as they have gone. But Seybert surely planned this investigation principally as an authoritative and persuasive method of teaching the people. He wanted the world to become Spiritualistic. He had faith that if an unprejudiced body of learned men, appointed by a university, could be induced to give time to the subject, they would become convinced of the truth of the faith that he himself followed. And his aim plainly was to have such an authoritative verdict used as a means of doing away with modern prejudices, and of gaining for Spiritualism a hearing in the world's best circles. Now, unfortunately, yet, of course, very naturally, the appointed judges find themselves so far unable to say one word that could satisfy Seybert's hopes and wishes were he alive to hear from them. It is surely but fair that, with such a preliminary result on their hands, they should at least bear Seybert's wish in mind enough to make their report a strong appeal, not to us who are sceptics and need no repentance and have always made game of Spiritualism, but to the lost sheep themselves, and to the still more important sheep who are in danger of being lost. To make this appeal the Seybert Commission need not have done any mere preaching. That, indeed, was not their affair and will not be. But they surely might have avoided a tone that is amusing enough to us, but which must be distinctly and solely offensive to the very class whom they were most called upon to assist.

Perhaps we are hypercritical, but to our minds the case stands thus: the belief of many people in spiritualistic phenomena of the illusory types that the Seybert Commission have so far met with, is plainly founded upon the very common popular confidence in any honest man's power to judge for himself whatever he personally sees, and to report accurately whatever he has seen. This confidence is an ancient piece of folk-lore. To get rid of it altogether is impossible. We can only fight it wherever we meet it. The untrained human senses are in no wise accurate instruments for the study of unwonted facts; and the untrained human memory both is, and, for the practical purposes of living, ought to be, a largely unhistorical faculty. These are simple truths, but folk-lore has been from the first against them. What a sensible man sees, is there; what an honest man relates, must have happened: these two superstitions form the rock on which Spiritualism builds. To do something towards mining away that ancient rock, is the business of any man who undertakes to deal with such beliefs. Now by implication, to be sure, the Seybert Committee set forth in their report considerations of genuine value for this purpose. They mention the difficulties of observation in just this field, and they relate a number of instances of plausible tricks that would have deceived most ordinary observers, but that did not deceive them. Yet they so relate these instances, and so mention these difficulties, that the moral will be lost on all who are in real danger of falling a prey to this particular delusion.

In short, this report offers to the ordinary "almost persuaded" Spiritualist the treatment of the north wind, not that of the sun. This almost-persuaded man says that he does not profess to understand it all so very well, but he did see his dead wife and his baby at the materializing séance, in the dim light. The spirits even spoke to him, and he did once find written inside the closed slate a message from his lost friend, which referred to a fact unknown, he is certain, to any one now living but himself. Furthermore, the trance-medium did once tell him this or that wonderful thing. All this he is sure of, because he saw and heard it himself, and he has heard similar tales from numberless other people at "fact-meetings" and in private talks. However it all may be possible, then, the dead, he declares, do live again, and, after a fashion, do come back. Such an "inquirer" now turns, let us suppose, to this report, and he finds simply what he will call scoffing. Logically it may be justified, but practically it will be only mischievous to him. He says, "I saw so and so; I remember plainly such and such startling things." The Seybert Commission say, with much humor and great neatness of language, that they went to various places and never managed to see anything but tricks, and have remembered nothing but vanity. Experience shows that this mode of treating an honest and deluded man only hardens him. He loses confidence in your powers, because he loses the sense of your sympathy. To his "I saw," you respond with a smiling "I saw nothing." To his "fact" you have nothing to oppose but your private inability to find any facts. His bag is full of what, in his ignorance, he calls game. You are tolerably sure that the "game" is only crows and sparrows; but you do nothing to instruct him adequately about that. You only assure him that your own bag is so far empty, and you report that you suspect the woods of being empty too. This makes, to his mind, a poor "preliminary report." He only doubts your sportsmanship, and tenderly lugs his bag of crows homeward.

In a passage of magnificent humor, Bunyan makes Christian and his fellow meet one "Atheist," trudging along with his back to the heavenly glow that marks the direction of the Celestial City. "Where are you going?" says Atheist to the Pilgrims. "To the Celestial City," is in substance their response. Atheist bursts into uncontrollable laughter. "You fools," he says, "I have been hunting for that place these twenty years, and have seen nothing of it yet. Plainly it doesn't exist." We cite wholly from an inaccurate memory, and can only hope to remind the reader of this once familiar short and easy method of refuting theism. Now, while the Seybert Commission are not so dogmatic as was Atheist, and profess themselves still open to conviction, their method of telling their tale will seem to the spiritualistically inclined almost as unpromising as his. Yet they surely might have avoided leaving this impression, had they shown more care in rendering their account. We should have said, in the first place, that all their humor and their scorn of fraud—feelings perfectly justifiable in themselves—must be rigidly suppressed in this Report. The facts have their own humor, and the reader might have been left to see it if he would. But the man in danger from Spiritualism is in danger partly because he lacks, in considering just this one topic, all sense of humor. You can never help him by making sport of him, or of the type of mediumship that he chances to like best. What you can hope to do is to show him, in plain and dry speech, not so much that fraud is possible (for that he knows), but that his untrained senses no more give him in this field protection against fraud than his finger-nails would give him protection against the claws of a pack of wild-cats. Do this for him and you have helped him. But just this lesson, which the Seybert Commission had so much chance of teaching, they have kept, as it were, purposely in the background. All their stories of meetings with mediums are not only related in the first place as particular incidents, but, in the summing up, are still left as such for the reader's amusement. Little effort is made to show how far these forms of "manifestation" are typical of the generally reported "facts," or how far the sorts of fraud actually discovered do represent the means whereby the untrained observer is commonly misled. The effect of the whole mass of evidence will therefore be either baffling or harassing, or both, to nearly all who need the help of the Committee's advice; and thus far, for the amusement of the ninety and nine, the lost sheep is not only left in the wilderness, but is laughed at and hooted further off still.

All this criticism turns upon our own conception of the important and delicate task of the Committee. Accepting as they do the trust of a Spiritualist, they are especially bound to act so as to meet the actual and very serious mental needs and perils of the class most inclined to Spiritualism. They are bound, that is, to remember their function as teachers, and they must not take refuge behind the mere word "investigate," when the didactic object of the investigation was plainly so prominent in Seybert's mind. They must, above all, try to keep the cordial confidence of sincere and still moderately rational Spiritualist. For the rest, of course, we have perfect confidence in the accuracy of the results of the Committee's work as far as it has gone. We regret that gentlemen of such ability should have worked so long without more to reward them. But when they accepted their task they knew the chances. If they some day tell their story in a more useful form, we believe that their labors for the cause of general enlightenment will become far more significant than they as yet seem. As for one further matter, the best particular investigation in the book seems to us to be Prof. Fullerton's report on the actual evidence that exists in support of Zöllner's interpretation of his famous experiments with Slade. A more successful reduction of a wondrous tale to its lowest and wholly insignificant terms is seldom met with in so brief and convincing a statement. The result was quite worth the European trip which was in part devoted to Prof. Fullerton's research; and the account of the whole is given in a style to which our foregoing criticisms scarcely at all apply. The very instructive story is told with perfect sobriety and simplicity.

In the number of the English Society's Psychical Research Proceedings now before us, a very successful attempt occurs to do what we have blamed the Seybert Commission for not undertaking. To expose a slate-writing medium is one thing; to show the entire untrustworthiness of every ordinary and untrained observer of slate-writing manifestations is quite another and a much more important thing. A slate-writer exposed is, at best, only one fraud the less in this world of the father of lies; the next fraud has almost an equal chance of being believed. But if you can get a series of observers to attend slate-writing exhibitions that are actually only conjuring tricks, and if you can promptly get full written reports from these observers, there is a chance of showing conclusively, by a comparison of the various reports with one another and with the actual facts, how worthless the best untrained witness is as to all the critical incidents of such an exhibition. Such a result is compara-

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tively general in its character. It may thus be possible to convince intelligent but untrained men that their observation and their memory are alike worthless in such a region. If they become aware of this, perhaps the next slate-writing medium who offers them his services will find their curiosity more languid, and their judgment of his miracles less confident. In the paper on "The Possibilities of Mal-Observation and Lapse of Memory, from a Practical Point of View," Mr. Richard Hodgson and Mr. S. J. Davey have set forth the outcome of just such an experimental investigation as this. Mr. Davey furnished the conjuring for the experiments, and Mr. Hodgson conducted the greater part of the work of criticising the reports that were written out by the observers. Result: a most interesting study of human fallibility. To be sure, the study is still very inexact, for obvious reasons. If the investigation is to go much further, instantaneous photography, or some other mechanically accurate method of registering certain of the actual events, must be introduced to control the reports of the observers. But meanwhile a fine piece of work has been done, and one that gives new reason to hope for very good results from Mr. Hodgson's stay in this country as Secretary of the American Society for Psychical Research.

The number of the Proceedings before us contains several other interesting papers, two of which bear witness afresh to the endless and rather dangerous ingenuity of Mr. F. W. H. Myers. Into the boundless and silent sea of recent hypnotic research this modern mariner's ship bursts with an appalling speed. The white foam flies, and the furrow streams forth free. We do not assert, indeed, that the mariner himself has ever yet killed the albatross of truth. We advise him, however, to be very careful of his cross-bow.

REBER'S MEDIÆVAL ART.

History of Mediæval Art. By Dr. Franz von Reber, Director of the Bavarian Royal and State Galleries of Paintings, Professor in the University and Polytechnic of Munich. Translated by Joseph Thacher Clarke. With 422 illustrations and a glossary of technical terms. Harper & Bros.

Dr. Reber's 'History of Mediæval Art' has in its degree the same excellences as his volume on 'Ancient Art,' translated by the same writer and issued by the same publisher five years ago, and then reviewed in the *Nation*. The earlier volume had the advantage of covering a more arable field, and one in which Dr. Reber was more entirely at home. The divisions of the subject were more distinct, its branches less intricately interlaced, its material more manageable. Indeed, it would be hard to find a subject less patient of a condensed historical treatment than mediæval art. The only predecessor who had adequately treated it, so far as we know, was Schnaase; and Dr. Reber has set himself the harder task of condensing into a single octavo volume the theme which in Schnaase's 'Geschichte der bildenden Künste' occupies five.

If, therefore, the present book has not so much directness, decision, and clear exegesis as the last, nor so many interesting deductions and suggestions, it is not to be wondered at. It is only matter for congratulation that the work is well done, and the result valuable. Dr. Reber's plan differs somewhat from that of most of his predecessors in favor of more compactness and continuity of arrangement. His distribution of his subject seems to us just and well balanced, his opinions on general questions eminently reasonable, and there is a commendable absence of partisanship. The intricate mingling of Latin and Byzantine influences in western Europe, the domination of the Latin; the successive preëminence and subordination of Saxony, the Rhinelands, the southern and northern provinces of France; the Gothic supremacy of central France; the late awakening of Italy—all these have their due place and value. The leading place is necessarily given to architecture, which was in the Middle Ages, even more than in preceding ages, the mother and queen of the arts. Guided by this clue, the reader finds the development made as clear as he could expect. The web is a very tangled one, and to present it with all the threads laid out in a plain pattern would be to misrepresent it. The discussion of the development and complication of Romanesque architecture in Germany is lucid and judicious, though somewhat overloaded with detail. The rise and spread of pointed architecture is equally well described. In all this a geographical arrangement of the discussion seems inevitable. When it comes to painting and sculpture, political, physical, and even ethnical boundaries seem to be much less significant, and the lines of development to be disturbed or effaced, rather than displayed, by a geographical treatment. Here, we think, Dr. Reber might with advantage have pruned down his work still further. The leading lines in this part are much fewer and the facts multiply. The distribution which seems necessary for architecture gives the book the character of a handbook. The commentary must be either very minute or very sparing, and to give the facts without full commentary offers a dry and bony result.

Here and there a salient point is slighted, which we should have liked to see dwelt upon with more emphasis. For instance, the transfer of architectural control, at the end of the twelfth century, from the monastic orders to the laity, was one of the most important phenomena in the history of mediæval architecture. The influence of the Church, and especially the cloistered clergy, in conserving and developing the arts from the sixth century till the twelfth or thirteenth, is indeed so important that no mediæval history is adequate which does not insist upon it. Something more might have been said with advantage, perhaps, about early Christian mosaics, about the use of vegetable forms in the ornament of the thirteenth century, and the change in plan due to the addition of lateral chapels to churches in the fourteenth century. If the exposition of such points as these had taken the place of some cataloguing of artists and works of art here and there, the book would hardly have lost by it. In truth, its chief literary fault is the accumulation of detail which merely makes a fuller record, but adds no ideas, and rather cumbers the narrative with facts.

The reader will still notice a little of the over-assurance in explaining things from the inside which was visible in the older volume. Dr. Reber never seems quite able to get away from the classic point of view. He is apt to accuse the Romanesque builders of not understanding the classic buildings about them, or of failing in their efforts to imitate them; and to forget that, while the Teutons were content to take hints from the work of their forerunners, they appear to have preferred their own ways of using them. We think he is tempted to press too far the theories which Semper and other acute German writers have imprinted on the criticism of their countrymen—theories of definite climatic forms, of architectural details derived directly from the processes of other arts. These theories are of substantial value, but of too facile application. The dogmatic use of them is repellent, and tends to divert the reader's mind from the effort for artistic effect; which is always present, and is responsible for many things, we believe, for which nowadays it gets no credit.

Every one who has busied himself with this sort of investigation knows how difficult is absolute accuracy of detail, and is disposed to be indulgent to minor errors. That there should be more or less of them in a book of this kind is to be expected, but we find slips that seem unnecessary. We may warn the reader against some we notice. Thus, on p. 43, the author cites the Mosque of Omar at Bethlehem. There is no Mosque of Omar in Bethlehem, we believe, and Dr. Reber must mean the building popularly so called in Jerusalem, but more properly known as the Dome of the Rock. In describing Mohammedan architecture, the name *Mihrab* is given to the covered part of the mosque, wherein the worshippers assemble, and the prayer-niche is called the *Kiblah*. In reality, the *Mihrab* is the niche, and the *Kiblah* properly denotes the direction of Mecca, towards which the niche is set; but they are often confounded. On pp. 176 and 177 we find a plan and section of the "Mosque of Jumma at Bijapur." The unskilled reader will probably interpret this by the analogy of the Mosque of Omar or of Amru. The usual form of the name is Jama Masjid (or Jumma Musjid), which means Assembly Mosque or Chief Mosque. Most Mahommedan cities have mosques so named, and commonly spoken of in English as the Friday Mosques, because service is held there on Friday, the Mohammedan Sabbath. The interior view given of the Mosque of Amru, by the way, does not agree with the description on the next page, the arches being depicted as semicircular, but described as pointed horseshoes. There is an analogous discrepancy between the plan and section of the Cathedral of Noyon, where the plan shows four-part vaulting, which is correct, and the section six-part vaulting. Dr. Reber takes pains to assign the first appearance of the horse-shoe arch to Sassanian architecture, forgetting that the Buddhist Chaitya halls and Viharas, before and about the Christian era as well as later, are full of it. The exchange of names between the spires of Chartres and the church at Vendôme, p. 495, is a blunder in proof-reading; to speak of Chartres as having piers alternating with round shafts may be a slip of the same kind. In several places the main or central tower of a mediæval castle is called the *barbacan;* but this is the keep, and the barbacan is an outwork. Ste. Nicaise for St. Nicaise is venial; and *al fresco* (in the open air) for *a fresco* (fresco painting) is more amusing than serious. The indiscriminate and inaccurate use of "cloister" for monastery and convent comes evidently of translating too phonetically the German generic word *Kloster*. It saves some trouble, but makes difficulty where both the generic and specific are required, as where we have "the Cloister [*Kreuzgang ?*] in the Convent [*Kloster ?*] of Gerusalemme, Bologna," which was really not a convent, but a monastery.

We have not seen the book in German, and cannot speak of the translation from comparison, but it seems to be in general exceedingly well done. It is terse, clear, and vigorous; only once in a while does the terseness impede the clearness. Mr. Clarke, however, now and then shows an unaccountable reluctance to subject himself to the received terminology of architecture. He gives us "Kernel" (German *Kern*) for the bell of a capitol, "vaulting-post" for vaulting-shaft, "arcade" (French) for a single arch, "surmounted" arches for stilted. "Trapeze-shaped capitals" smacks more of athletics than of geometry, and "chapiter" for capital is perhaps as "surmounted" as the arch it sustains. We cannot believe in these liberties; it is difficult enough at the best to maintain order and clearness in architectural language, and if every new

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writer is at liberty to reform it according to his own preferences, the confusion will be beyond hope. We have the same objection to the neologism of Romanic for Romanesque. The last is well established, and its meaning will not be clarified by a substitute. Mr. Fergusson would have had us say Romance, but he did not prevail. Neither is it likely that the English world will consent to say Romanic.

The illustrations are abundant and very well selected, many of them new to books of this compendious kind, and a pleasant exchange for the familiar ones. They are, of course, reproduced from other works, some very well and some very ill. The glossary at the end is necessary and well done, clear and concise, and not often too concise to be clear. A great improvement on the previous volume is the bibliography. This is not formal, and does not assume to be complete, but the notes give authorities enough to show the student how to continue his studies in all parts of the field. The authorities are the best, and recent ones are not neglected, though we wonder that in writing of Italian Romanesque so important a book as Darcin's 'Architecture Lombarde' should have been overlooked. But, after all deductions, we commend Dr. Reber's book as the best account of its subject that the English reader will find.

Court Life in Egypt. By Alfred J. Butler. With Illustrations. Scribner & Welford. 1887. Pp. vii, 298. 8vo.

TEWFIK PASHA had been Khedive about six months when the author of this book went to Egypt, in January, 1880, as tutor to his children. For more than a year Mr. Butler lived in constant and familiar intercourse with him, and had abundant opportunities for studying his character and observing the spirit which he brought to his work as ruler. It is an interesting and remarkable picture (and one in most respects very different from the popular impression of Tewfik in England and in this country) which is drawn of a Turk who never smokes, is the husband of one wife, has neither slaves nor harem, is simple in his tastes and pleasures, and, though a devout Mussulman, is a member of a sect which believes in education and progress. How such a character could have been formed amid the corrupt influences of Ismail's court, it is difficult to understand, and yet there can be no question that the new Khedive, though less brilliant and energetic than his father, was an upright man, earnestly intent on reforms, and solicitous for the welfare of his wretched subjects. This is shown not only by numerous facts, but also by the reports of some of the frequent conversations which Tewfik held with Mr. Butler on public affairs. We may cite the abolition of the Dôsah, that part of the celebration of the Prophet's Birthday peculiar to Egypt, in which a sheikh, mounted on horseback, rides over the bodies of hundreds of dervishes. Mr. Butler witnessed this scene shortly after his arrival, and his description of the "dreadful and revolting spectacle" is the most vivid we remember ever to have read. From his place in front of the Khedive's tent, "my feet touching the line of heads, I could see with horrible clearness all that happened." The sheikh was a large man, and the horse a stout cob shod with iron:

"Many of the natives had told me that the horse did not tread on the bodies, but merely stepped across them, planting his feet between. This I soon saw was false; the bodies were packed so close that the horse *must* trample upon them. On he came I saw the dreadful yielding of the bodies as thigh or ribs, spine or shoulder felt the crushing weight of the hoofs, and I saw the writhing of the poor tortured forms. . . . For a moment after he passed, the dervishes lay still; all bore the first shock in silence, for this is the proof of their faith. But after an instant's pause all rose or tried to rise. Some were unhurt and jumped up pell-mell; others, as they tried to move, shrieked and yelled and fell back fainting. . . . The wounded are sent away from Cairo and the dead are buried secretly, and no one ever knows the number of either, lest it should be said that the Prophet's miracle was not accomplished. Accordingly the natives believe that no one ever is hurt."

So deep an impression did this scene make upon the Englishman that he lost no opportunity of impressing upon the Khedive (who, it should be said, "remained in his tent, preferring to see little or nothing of the barbarities enacted") the duty of putting an end to the practice. This he did with such tact and persistency that the required order was given, and the next year the sheikh was preceded by "a strong body of police, obviously meant to prevent any fanatics at the last moment from throwing themselves under the horse to be trampled."

It was Mr. Butler's good fortune to arrive in Egypt just in time to accompany Tewfik on a journey up the Nile to the First Cataract, and also to Damietta and Rosetta. This gave him a chance to see the country in gala dress, for every town and village was decorated and at night brilliantly illuminated, while processions, banquets, and receptions without number were given in honor of the new Khedive. At one place "all the streets were adorned on either side with continuous arches of painted woodwork, and every arch was hung with flags and lanterns. Here and there, perched in boxes over the roadway in mid-air, groups of musicians or story-tellers recited or sang, to the great amusement of the crowd below. . . . Whenever we reached the house of a notable or rich merchant, a band of music struck up a salute, slaves salâmed, and carpets were spread for us to walk upon across the courtyard." Mr. Butler was struck with the fact that "the men as a rule make a great deal of obeisance, but are silent; they do not know how to cheer; but the women on the housetops raise their shrill 'ul-ul-ul' (doubtless the Latin *ululatus*), which is used to express either joy or mourning." At a place in the Delta the tents of the sheikhs "were of great magnificence; they were adorned inside with the *appliqué* work common in the country, the designs consisting of flowers, fruits, animals, conventional symbols, and verses of the Korân arranged with wonderful taste and symmetry. One tent is said to have cost £2,000." Mr. Butler is enthusiastic over the beauty and charm of Rosetta, with its gardens and colonnaded streets lined with ancient palaces the windows of which "are covered with exquisite mushrabîah or lattice-work set with tiny oriels; and within-doors abound splendidly carved and painted ceilings of woodwork, and dadoes and pavements of marble mosaic."

The chief interest of Mr. Butler's book, however, is to be found in his account of life in the palace, and of the persons who formed the Khedive's court. His pupils were two boys, 'Abbas Bey, six years old, and Mohammed Ali, barely five. "They were, of course, as fair as most Europeans; had bright, pretty faces, and most winning manners," and had "good abilities." A glimpse into the character of the elder is given in the following anecdote: "One day the younger was rather sulky and refused to work. 'Come, Prince,' I said to him, 'it must be done.' 'Abbas Bey, the elder, at once caught me up, and said, 'Prince! he is no prince; he is a fellah.' 'Why do you say that?' I asked. 'Why, because he is idle and won't obey.'" The pashas and court officials were generally Turks or natives of the old stamp, ignorant and prejudiced, hating the foreigner and always dreaming of the independence of Egypt. Curious stories are told of them and their predecessors which read like chapters from the Arabian Nights. Some of these were related to the author by Tewfik himself, who conversed with him in English, a language which but a single one of his courtiers understood. "When any name occurred which would have betrayed the subject, the Khedive spelled it, or gave the first two letters; so the pashas were not much the wiser. They sat in glum silence, and I fear the thoughts of their hearts to me were not tender." At one time Tewfik gave a curious account of divination in his presence with a ring which he had borrowed from its owner for this purpose. It was "a plain hoop of gold set with a red stone, which is said to have come from Mecca." This was put into the hands of a little girl eight years old, "an ignorant child, unable to read or write," the daughter of one of the palace servants. Upon her head was laid a silver plate engraved with verses from the Koran, and "almost immediately she cried out, 'The stone has turned to white.' The Khedive then asked questions about persons whom the child had not seen, and received correct descriptions," the supposition being that she saw them in the ring. Questions were also put by other persons present which were answered promptly and correctly. The Khedive's conclusion was, "I cannot believe it, and yet I cannot understand it."

Mr. Butler resigned his position when Cairo was still agitated by the mutiny of the three colonels, which led eventually to the bombardment of Alexandria and the occupation of Egypt by the English. He is very severe in his strictures on the pusillanimity shown by the advisers of the Khedive at this time. The latter talked with him long and frequently on the subject, saying on one occasion, "I fear we were guilty of great weakness." The impression which the author leaves upon us is that Tewfik is an intelligent man, who thoroughly understands the situation of affairs, and, if he had the power, would act with wisdom and energy. He is hampered, however, not only by his own ministers, but more especially by the conflicting interests of the foreign Powers. Some curious instances of the manner in which these embarrass the action of the Khedive are given, though none, it should be noted, relate to France, which is hardly mentioned in the book. In social reforms Tewfik has greater liberty. Not only does he "detest" slavery, but he "has the greatest horror of the harîm, not merely because of the moral corruption, but also on account of the ignorant, fanatical, and superstitious ideas of the women." As a first step towards reform in this direction, he has himself started a sort of high school for girls in Cairo. We cannot but regret that the author has not shown, so far as it was possible for him to do so, what Tewfik is to-day—whether or not the difficulties and discouragements of his position have weakened his character.

Scotland as It Was and as It Is. By the Duke of Argyll. 2 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887.

THIS book is a most striking illustration of the truth of the saying that a man must have an income of five thousand a year in order to indulge in the luxury of opinions of his own. The Duke of Argyll's income is many times this sum, and the multitude of his opinions, as well as the positiveness with which they are expressed, is in due proportion. His wisdom in his own conceit justifies the hopelessness of Solomon. It is so unbounded as to constitute a most conclusive argument against the very position to establish which he has written his book. His whims are obtruded even in the very printing and publishing of these sumptuous volumes. Nothing could have been easier for so rich an author than to adorn a book upon this most romantic and picturesque of all themes with an abundance of the most superb

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illustrations. Instead of showing this moderate degree of consideration for the reader, he has chosen to disfigure his work with some wretched woodcuts taken from drawings of his own. These, as he states, pretend to no artistic merit, and were made chiefly for geological purposes. They are of little value even for such irrelevant uses, and are really introduced by the arbitrary will of the author, who takes pleasure, as he tells us, in reflecting that although all superficial objects, such as buildings, trees, etc., are of comparatively recent date, yet the outlines of the mountains and the contours of sea and land have remained unchanged for many centuries.

The Duke of Argyll finds the existing definitions of political economy "confounding and confusing." Of them he says:

"Land, Labor, and Capital are the orthodox Three. . . . The definition, therefore, altogether is scholastic and artificial in the highest degree teaching nothing, suggesting nothing—because none of its distinctions correspond with such great dividing lines as exist in Nature. One of these lines runs along the seeming gulf between Mind and Matter, and another between our own share in both of these, and the boundless volume of them which is external to ourselves, but with which, nevertheless, we have close relations These dividing lines are familiar to us all in our thoughts, in our actions, and in our language. They seem to point to a better Three than Land, Labor, and Capital. Mind, Matter, and Opportunity would be the amended list. Mind is that which we know—as we know nothing else Matter is that which is ours also in Muscle, and in all that it acts upon, or that reacts on it. Opportunity is a convenient term for every kind, degree, and variety of condition and of circumstance which helps to stimulate our desires, to clear our aims, or to facilitate the attainment of them."

Accordingly, his Grace having swept away the fictions of the economists, proceeds to elucidate the history of Scotland with the aid of a science of his own construction; and here at least the exclusive rights of ownership will be respected. The title of the Duke to all rights of property in his own private system of political economy is far more secure than his title to his lands. Neither armed rebellion nor legalized robbery can ever molest him here, and even envy will avert her malignant glance from this possession. The fundamental principle of this system is the absolute right of ownership in land. The whole history of Scotland is one long testimony to the beneficent results of this right. In the case of the Island of Tyree, documents in the possession of the author "prove in the greatest detail that every single step towards improvement which has been taken during the last hundred and fifty years has been taken by the Proprietor, and not by the people. Not only so, but every one of these steps, without exception, has been taken against the prevailing opinions and feelings of the people at the time." What is true of this island is true, according to the Duke, of the whole of Scotland. Her great landowners—for by ownership we are to understand the proprietary right of a great landlord, not of a peasant—have made her what she is. They lifted her out of the miseries of Celtic feudalism by granting charters, they established their beneficent rule by enforcing covenants, they stimulated improvement by judicious leases, and enforced a rational agriculture in the teeth of the persistent opposition of an ignorant and brutish tenantry.

Somewhat more than a hundred years ago, another distinguished Scotchman, Adam Smith, observed, "The statesman who should attempt to direct private people in what manner they ought to employ their capitals would not only load himself with a most unnecessary attention, but assume an authority which could safely be trusted, not only to no single person, but to no council or senate whatever, and which would nowhere be so dangerous as in the hands of a man who had folly and presumption enough to fancy himself fit to exercise it." In the opinion of the Duke of Argyll, not only is he himself fit to exercise this authority, but also every one into whose hands it may happen to fall. He entirely omits the qualification of Aristotle, who justifies despotism only when the ruler excels all other persons in the community in virtue. In fact, his argument, so far as it is an argument, would justify the institution of slavery. We do not find it difficult to believe that the tenants in the Island of Tyree or elsewhere in the domains of the Campbells should have opposed the measures of their landlords if they resembled the present Duke. We can easily understand how the most judicious scheme may have been presented in a manner so offensive as to compel a self respecting tenant to reject it on principle.

So far as the argument of this book is directed against doctrinaires of the Marx and George type, we have no criticism to offer. If any one chooses to believe that the condition of the tillers of the soil was better under the hideous barbarism of the tribe or the clan, and that communal property resulted in anything more than universal poverty, he will find the case against him stated with very telling force. It appears clearly enough from these pages that the tenant under the existing law is far better off than the clansman could ever have been under the "coin and livery," the "bonacht," the "coshering," and the "tallages" of the chief. But the author looks in the wrong quarter for his enemy. Attacks either upon property in general or landed property in particular will be repulsed whenever proprietors really become alarmed about them. But landlordism is a very different thing from ownership. The Duke of Argyll wholly fails to show that when the feudal chieftain ceased to fulfil the office of a sovereign, owing to the development of the national sovereignty, he was justly entitled to retain those attributes of sovereignty which immediately assumed the form of absolute proprietary rights in the soil. The land had been given to him and his followers in the first place. It was his to dispose of only among them and while he was their ruler; and when a greater ruler appeared, the rights of the chief ought to have been extinguished. The author also fails wholly to consider that the individual ownership of land by those who occupy it is a very different thing from the right of a single subject to dispose absolutely of a considerable portion of a kingdom.

It would be unjust to deny that there is a great deal of interesting and valuable information scattered through these pages. Neither the absurd pedantry of the author nor his intense bias can altogether avail to conceal his real knowledge or to discredit his genuine patriotism. But his view is so entirely one-sided that it is impossible to accept his account of the development of Scottish society as historical. He misrepresents not intentionally but because he cannot help it. Yet if we can make allowance for this, we may enjoy his graphic accounts of the wild deeds of the clans, and the quiet grace of his descriptions of the scenery of the Highlands. It is impossible not to regret that such powers of narration and such exceptional opportunities should be thrown away in a ridiculous attempt to maintain an obsolete theory. The book might easily have been made a fascinating history; but as all its historical references are introduced to support a certain proposition, we feel sure that there are other interpretations to be put upon them, and that half the case has been omitted. Considered as an historical argument, the book seems to us to be a monumental failure. We feel disposed to give judgment against the plaintiff on his own showing. His plea discloses an arrogance so offensive that it makes the very name of landed proprietor odious. A few more arguments of this kind would certainly put an end to the system of great estates in land. The Duke of Argyll would do well to cease his appeals to the public, taking to heart the advice of an ancient philosopher to the unregenerate sailors who, when a tempest arose, began to call upon the gods: "Peace! Let them not know you are here."

Philadelphia, 1681–1887. A History of Municipal Development. By Edward P. Allinson and Boies Penrose of the Philadelphia Bar Baltimore: Publication Agency of the Johns Hopkins University. 1887.

THE title of this excellent book sufficiently indicates the purpose of its authors. Although their judicious treatment of the subject required the best legal furniture of their profession, as well as the thoughtful and digested learning of the historian, yet its great value will be to the student of social science, to whom the present extraordinary development of wealth and population is constantly presenting new problems of no easy solution. Notwithstanding the fabulous tales of ancient cities and their exaggerated populations, it is necessary to accept and realize the fact that at no former time has the tendency of population towards great centres been so remarkable; and no branch of science has so lamentably failed to keep step with it, by applying knowledge to new social conditions, as that which aims especially in that direction, and which we rather indefinitely call social science. The reasons of this tendency are well understood by publicists, and are likely to continue and possibly to increase in force. They are closely connected with the progress of mankind, and we would not modify them if we could; but none the less are they tending to alter many or all the conditions of social, and therefore, in a free country, of political life.

In a single generation modern cities have grown from thousands to millions, and every succeeding census exhibits their constantly increasing percentage of the aggregate population. As long as labor continues to be further divisible, and the forces of nature can be more and more harnessed to the work of man, so long will economy of production and distribution be promoted by these great municipal aggregations; and therefore, under the ceaseless spur of competition, the process must go on, and must be regarded as a permanent fact, calling for the most enlightened and effective application of all that we know of both political and social knowledge. To study, collect, and preserve an important part of the knowledge valuable for such purposes has been the aim of our authors. Discarding the sentimental trash which too often swells the bulk of such local histories, they have with excellent taste confined their work to tracing from innumerable, but distinctly quoted, sources the actual political origin and history of a great municipality, pointing out with impartial fidelity the constant efforts, and almost as constant failures, to keep municipal administration fairly up to the civic wants.

First we have a general and most entertaining sketch, tracing back some distinctive corporate peculiarities through our English and Teutonic ancestors to the earliest usages of the Aryan race, and clearly distinguishing the three systems of local administration brought to the new world by the first colonists of the Eastern, Middle, and Southern colonies respectively, all of them equally of pure English race. Passing briefly over the Delaware River settlements of 1620–1681, and approaching the subject proper, we next have the earliest proprietary charter of 1691, which was lost for nearly two centuries, and found by the authors, after most of their book was written, among the private papers of an old city family (Biddle). The strictly mediæval character of

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that instrument—which is far more antiquated than its date—and its gradual modification and development towards modern views, are carefully and ably traced by methods which could scarcely be improved. We have a vivid picture of the steady growth and complexity of municipal wants, and the consequent ceaseless crop of charters and law-making—all pushing the difficulties a little further ahead, but all equally futile to dispose of them—down to the latest charter taking effect April, 1887, of which such great hopes are now entertained. Even this last charter has required, to get itself enacted, thirty years since its principal features were outlined in 1856 by the then Mayor, Mr. Vaux, in an able official message which has only now borne its fruit.

Before the law, our modern municipal corporations are only artificial persons, as the rest of us are natural persons. Their duties should be solely financial and administrative. They have nothing to do with the political or legal rights of persons or of things, and consequently there is no political significance in our authors' conclusion, which we think must be shared by the intelligent portion of the public, that most of the failures of our local administrations are traceable to the universal tendency to usurpation of executive functions by legislative bodies. In Philadelphia certainly—and probably in most American cities—the usual course has been to start out with a reasonably strong and responsible executive, and then for the councils, by establishing a multiplicity of so-called "departments," with a standing committee for each, and an obedient agent called "chief of department," to grasp all patronage, and meddle with every purchase and contract, till waste, failure, and ruin startle the public to demand more law and a new start.

The new charter now has aimed to sweep aside this legislative usurpation by concentrating responsibility in the executive, and vesting the appointments directly or indirectly in him, on the theory that power and responsibility are inseparable, and as much as is refused of one must fail of the other. But this necessary concentration of power has been carefully checked by subjecting the appointments to systematic tests of selection by public competitive examination, thus seeking to vest the patronage in an impartial system, instead of in an individual with personal friends to reward, and perhaps enemies to punish. If we were willing to express a single dissatisfaction with this excellent work, it is that the authors have omitted to point out this important check to autocratic power, since all friends of the charter would admit that, without it, such power vested in one man would be offensive and dangerous. It is of the more importance that this feature should have been fully dwelt upon, because if the public, through carelessness or want of appreciation of its importance as a restraint upon the selfish use of executive power, should permit it to be evaded or frittered away, an indifferent individual might become an intolerable despot.

Annals of Augusta County, Virginia. By Jos. A. Waddell, Member of the Virginia Historical Society. Richmond: Wm. Ellis Jones. 1886. Pp. vii, 374.

It was in September, 1716, that Gov. Spotswood scaled the Blue Ridge, forded the Shenandoah, and formally "took possession for King George the First of England." Chaplain Hugh Jones, in his contemporary account of the expedition, intimates that the Governor took with him "a sufficient Stock of Provision"; and the honest diarist, John Fontaine, who was one of the party, shows us that the Jamestown minister was not misinformed. He says:

"We had a good dinner, and after it we got the men together and loaded all their arms, and we drank the King's health in champagne, and fired a volley, the Princess's health in Burgundy, and fired a volley, and all the rest of the royal family in claret, and fired a volley. We drank the Governor's health and fired another volley. We had several sorts of liquors, viz., Virginia red wine and white wine, Irish usquebaugh, brandy, shrub, two sorts of rum, champagne, canary, cherry punch, cider, etc."

Those were droughty times, and if that sort of thing held for forty years, Thackeray did not exaggerate in describing the feats of the drinkers at Castlewood. This was the expedition of the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe"—Chaplain Jones will tell us why so called:

"For this expedition they were obliged to provide a great Quantity of Horse-Shoes; (Things seldom used in the lower Parts of the Country, where there are few Stones): Upon which Account the Governor, upon their Return, presented each of his Companions with a Golden Horse-Shoe, with this Inscription: *Sic juvat transcendere montes.*"

Peyton, in his 'History of Augusta County,' has the astonishing reading *jurat* for *juvat*, and the more astonishing translation, "Thus he swears to cross the mountains."

Finding that Augusta County now covers only about nine hundred square miles (it has been limited to that since 1791), one will be tempted to think that a great amount of sentiment, to say nothing of good liquor, was indulged in by its first discoverers. But a glance at the map of the county as it existed, or was supposed to exist, from 1738 to 1770, shows a vast empire, running in the old lordly way clear to the Mississippi and up to the Lakes, embracing all of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky, with generous slices of Tennessee, New York, and Pennsylvania, justifying the bumpers and the volleys and the new order of knighthood.

Mr. Waddell has done a piece of good work. He modestly disclaims anything beyond the title of annalist, but it is exactly in such explorations of musty old records—tax-lists, parish books, newspapers, and private journals—that the best contributions to local history are made. Peyton's 'History,' for example, is far more ambitious and discursive, but is not to be named with the present work for painstaking accuracy, for resources, for a reproduction of the form and pressure of the time. We are glad that Mr. Waddell was not deterred from publishing his material by the fact that Peyton's volume appeared but five years ago. From the first, Augusta County has had a large Scotch-Irish element in its population. Religious exiles from the north of Ireland, as many of the early settlers were, pushing emigrants from Pennsylvania, as were others, their presence in the valley, their characteristics, social, political, and, above all, religious, determine the history of the first two or three generations. Dissenters, they yet managed to live peaceably under the Virginia Establishment, partly through the lax enforcement of ecclesiastical laws, partly by means of easy consciences in taking the oath "to be conformable to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England." Indeed, the subscription of that time was of a sort to be called Jesuitical in the case of any not so loud in denouncing the Papacy and all its works as were the Virginia colonists; Chaplain Jones recording the grievous fact that even in the ministry of the Establishment "some have been suspected Presbyterians inwardly in their Hearts." In other respects, certainly, there was no lack of Puritan profession and practice.

Violations of the Sabbatical laws were followed by presentment by the grand jury; in 1750, Jacob Coger was presented for "a breach of the peace in driving hogs over the Blue Ridge on the Sabbath." More intelligible was the sentence of Edward Boyle to be put in the stocks for two hours, and to be fined twelve shillings, "for damning the court and swearing four oaths in their presence." It was a proverbially Irish proceeding, that the court should have ordered the construction of a ducking-stool in 1751, without reflecting that there was no water deep enough for its use within reach of the court-house. It does not appear to have been built—though, if so, it was not for lack of material to exercise it on, if we may judge from a record setting forth that one Anne Brown went into the court and "abused William Wilson, gentleman, one of the justices for this county, by calling him a rogue, and that on his coming off the bench she would give it to him with the devil." To the presence of Irish flax-workers was certainly due the choice of Staunton, by the Legislature, as the site of a manufactory for making sail duck, in the early years of the Revolution, when Virginia undertook to provide a navy. And it is a curious anticipation of a modern Irish expedient that the county committee recommended, in the case of the Rev. Alexander Miller, accused of denouncing as rebellion the opposition to the measures of the British Government, that "the good people of this county and colony have no further dealings or intercourse with said Miller until he convinces his countrymen of having repented for his past folly."

The trials and terrors of the long Indian wars, frequently wiping out promising settlements, find faithful and painful record in Mr. Waddell's pages. Before the first militia company organized after Braddock's defeat, the Rev. Samuel Davies preached a sermon, notable for an allusion to "that heroic youth, Colonel Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country." Frequent price-lists and returns of taxable property light up the past for us. A proof of growing luxury, which would have delighted the heart of Carlyle, is encountered in a return of 1787 which names the two owners of gigs. Augusta County's part in the Revolution was honorable, though humble. Mr. Waddell puts in a dutiful plea for the priority of his county in looking towards independence, appealing to the journal of the Virginia Convention, under date of May 10, 1776, which states that "A representation from the committee of the county of Augusta was presented to the Convention and read, setting forth the present unhappy condition of the country, and representing the necessity of making the confederacy of the united colonies the most perfect, independent, and lasting, and of framing an equal, free, and liberal government that may bear the test of all future ages." "This," says Mr. Waddell, "is said to be the first expression of the policy of establishing an independent State government and permanent confederation of States, which the parliamentary journals of America contain." The distinction is too technical to be of great value; at best, Augusta County was a year behind Mecklenburg, and far less outspoken than Buckingham, whose delegates to the Virginia Convention were bluntly instructed "to cause a total and final separation from Great Britain to take place as soon as possible."

It is in keeping with the antecedents of Augusta County people that they should have had an anti-slavery delegate in the Legislature in 1831-32, who presented a petition, signed by 215 ladies, praying for emancipation; that they should have been pretty steady Whigs in national politics; should have been "earnestly in favor of maintaining the Union"; and should have promptly acquiesced in the Thirteenth Amendment. Mr. Waddell gives but few pages to the rebellion—those very suggestive, however, being made up almost entirely of extracts from his own diary—and fewer still to the era of re-

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construction. He closes his annals with 1870. He might have made a better index than he did. On early ecclesiastical history he might have consulted Prof. Briggs's 'American Presbyterianism' to advantage. Excepting these and a few other minor deficiencies, his work is excellent both in conception and performance.

Letters of Horatio Greenough to his brother Henry Greenough. With biographical sketches and some contemporary correspondence. Edited by Frances Boott Greenough. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 1887.

THIS volume does not purport to give a complete biography of our first sculptor, but it serves for one; and, indeed, from these open and amiable letters and the modest narrative that connects them, the reader obtains a view of Greenough's life and an impression of his character that are all sufficient. He was born into a talented family, several of whom won distinction and led useful lives, and he was educated at Harvard College. It was while there, and before he was twenty years old, that he made the model for Bunker Hill monument which, for form and proportion, was adopted. Soon after graduation he went to Italy, and there, he said, he "began to feel nature's value: I adored her before, but as a Persian does the sun, with my face to the ground." He was compelled by illness to return after a short stay, and, on reaching his own country, went to Washington, where he had commissions for a while; but it was not long before he was back in Italy, where, by the aid of Boston friends and the kindness of Fenimore Cooper, he remained at work until his reputation was established, and thereafter he made Italy his home for the greater part of his life. He was a warm patriot, however, in speech as well as in sentiment; he enjoyed his visits home, and he had the good fortune to die in his native land, December 18, 1852. He was only forty-seven years old.

Such a life is naturally told with much completeness in the letters written home. These are, however, in the strictest sense home letters, and they have the charm of familiarity, and occasionally something of the tedium of personal affairs and the limitation of view within the family horizon natural to such epistles. The best of them are those written in youth, when the freshness, the uncertainty, and the ambition of the chase for fame had their hour. There is a frankness, a genuineness, a real boyishness about these earlier confidences and experiences that keep them still vital; and with them must be included the package of return letters, written by his brother Alfred, which give us a passing glimpse of Boston at the beginning of the thirties, when John Hancock's house, in which the family were living, still commanded "a view of the whole city, country, and harbor," and when Greenough *père* was "the only real-estate dealer." We learn from this same batch of letters that Mr. Ticknor had the only copy of Shelley "in the country" (about Boston, let us hope) in 1831, and the editor adds that he was generous in lending this and other rare works by "Elia, Goethe, Bulwer, and Disraeli."

Horatio's later letters are occupied largely with his orders and with other details of business and family interests; very little is to be found in regard to art or books or famous persons. But constantly one comes upon some little incident, some picture of nature, or pithy remark, or gets near to great events like the revolutions of '48, so that at the end there is a little wonder that such slight materials have turned out so well. The editor has handled his subject very deftly and pleasantly, and made it all interesting. It is painful to observe how Greenough was troubled and hurt by the difficulties of his negotiations with our Government in regard to the disposition and payment of his public works. His ideal statue of Washington has found few defenders, but his protest against the point of view from which it is now regarded, and his own intention that it should be seen in a closed chapel, are to be remembered. Independently of artistic merit, however, he was much vexed by the practical business involved in his engagements by the Government, and he took it very much to heart. He could bid the critics who suggested tossing his great work "into the Potomac" a very satisfactory defiance from the vantage ground of his ideal art; but no reply so solacing was to be found when the Treasury withheld a draft. He behaved very well, nevertheless, and, after his death, matters were properly settled. There is an account of Priessnitz, the founder of the water-cure, and of his establishment and manner of life at Graefenberg, and also a picturesque passage about the Malvern Hills and Wells. Greenough's love of wild nature was strong, and his eye for the salient points good; he seems to have been not unwilling to pen "a description" in his earlier years, and probably he was not greatly offended when the irrepressible Willis published a letter from "a young artist in Italy, as it is so redolent of the land from which it came, though not intended for the public eye." But it was in other days than ours that the lover of nature, too long cramped in his "bird's-eye Florence," breathing once more the New England sweetbriar of a May morning, could write it down—"God is great and Newport is His abode."

With this gem of a former age we take leave of the volume, which those will like to read who are interested in the people and nascent art feeling of old Boston, and who enjoy the words of a simple and unbookish man to his own folk.

Poetry and Philosophy of Goethe. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

THIS volume contains the lectures and extempore discussions offered at the Milwaukee Literary School in August, 1886. This institution appears to be an imitation of the Concord School of Philosophy, or perhaps we should rather say an offshoot; at any rate, no less than five of those who contributed to the Concord lectures upon Goethe in 1885 were present at the Milwaukee school, and are represented in the volume before us, which is thus, as we should expect, very redolent of the Concord aroma. From Mr. F. B. Sanborn we have a repetition, with some additions, of his Concord lecture upon "Goethe's Relations to English Literature," and from Mr. Denton J. Snider a chapter of his work on "Faust," noticed in the *Nation* of February 10, and also an ultra-Pindaric anniversary ode. One-third of the volume emanates from Dr. W. T. Harris, who contributes two formal lectures and a number of lengthy extempore discussions. A lecture by Mr. James McAlister upon "Goethe as a Scientist" is given according to a condensed report in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. As reported, the performance has little or no value, and seems to have been inserted only as a peg upon which to hang Dr. Harris's attempted "rescue" of Goethe's theory of color. The best essay in the collection is one by Mrs. Maria A. Shorey upon the 'Elective Affinities,' which is a thoughtful and suggestive study, couched mainly in the literary English of the world's people. Even this, however, exhales in patches the Concord aroma, as witness the following sentence:

"Indeed, I think it will some time be admitted that he often grasped intellectually, if he could not continuously hold, the underlying principle of all progress from the slime, up through the struggling, teeming ranks of life to that half-poetic, half-prophetic dream (which haunts us all) of a race of men and women whose souls, purified by the discipline of the generations into harmony with celestial currents, know at last neither sorrow nor striving, but exist in peace, stirred only by the ebb and flow of the mighty ocean of divine desire and happy attainment."

The book is edited by Mrs Marion V. Dudley, Secretary of the School, who in a prefatory note commends her work to the public in these words: "To emphasize the value of ideas; to stimulate profounder research; to cultivate immortal youth, is its earnest purpose." On the title-page, for some occult reason to us inscrutable, stands the motto, "Das Ewig-Weibliche zieht uns hinan.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. No. 3. *The Century* Co. 50 cents.
Burbank, Rev. W. H. Photographic Printing Methods. Scovill Manufacturing Co. $1.
Dostoyevsky, F. Prison Life in Siberia. Harper & Brothers. 20 cents.
Dumont, A., and Chaplain, J. Les Céramiques de la Grèce propre: Vases Peints. Paris: Firmin, Didot & Cie.
Fenn, G. M. The Bag of Diamonds. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
Finck, H. T. Romantic Love and Personal Beauty. Macmillan & Co. $2.
Gaboriau, E. Marriage at a Venture. Geo. Munro.
Grammaire Albanais. London: Trübner & Co.
Greg, P. History of the United States. 2 vols. London: W. H. Allen & Co.
Gréville, H. The Princess Roubine. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. 50 cents.
Holtzendorff, F von Handbuch des Völkerrechts. Vols. 2, 3 Hamburg: J. F. Richter.
Horton, S. Dana. The Silver Pound, and England's Monetary Policy since the Restoration Macmillan & Co. $4.
Howorth, H. H. The Mammoth and the Flood. London: Sampson Low.
In an Evil Hour, and Other Stories Geo. Munro.
Jackson, T. G. Dalmatia, The Quarnero, and Istria. 3 vols. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan & Co. $10.50.
James, Henry. Tales of Three Cities. 5th ed. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
Karr, H. W. S. Shores and Alps of Alaska. London: Sampson Low; Chicago; A. C. McClurg & Co. $3.50.
Meade, L. T. The O'Donnells of Inchfawn. Harper & Brothers. 20 cents.
Meyer, C. F. The Chancellor's Secret. New Bedford: Jas. M. Lawton, Jr.
Morfill, W. R. Simplified Grammar of the Serbian Language London: Trübner & Co.
Nettleship, Prof. H. Passages for Translation into Latin Prose. London: Geo Bell & Sons.
Pavlovsky, Isaac. Souvenirs sur Tourguéneff. Paris: A. Lavine; Boston: Schoenhof.

"Every child in America should have them."—*New England Journal of Education.*

"The 'Young Folks' Cyclopædia' should be in every juvenile library."—*From a Report of the Connecticut Board of Education.*

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